FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Report No. 818 **FIEP/R818 (En)**

ISSN 2070-6987

Report of the

LAKE VICTORIA FISHERIES ORGANIZATION AND FAO REGIONAL STAKEHOLDERS' WORKSHOP ON FISHING EFFORT AND CAPACITY ON LAKE VICTORIA

Mukono, Republic of Uganda, 8 November 2006

FAO
Fish.
Aqua.
Rep.
no.818

PIFSC LIBRARY

Copies of FAO publications can be requested from:
Sales and Marketing Group
Communication Division
FAO
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
00153 Rome, Italy
E-mail: publications-sales@fao.org
Fax: +39 06 57053360
Web site: http://www.fao.org

NMFS Honolulu Library
00000000005565

Report of the

LAKE VICTORIA FISHERIES ORGANIZATION AND FAO REGIONAL STAKEHOLDERS' WORKSHOP ON FISHING EFFORT AND CAPACITY ON LAKE VICTORIA

Mukono, Republic of Uganda, 8 November 2006

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
Rome, 2008

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this information product do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) concerning the legal or development status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The mention of specific companies or products of manufacturers, whether or not these have been patented, does not imply that these have been endorsed or recommended by FAO in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned.

The views expressed in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

ISSN 978-92-5-106084-1

All rights reserved. Reproduction and dissemination of material in this information product for educational or other non-commercial purposes are authorized without any prior written permission from the copyright holders provided the source is fully acknowledged. Reproduction of material in this information product for resale or other commercial purposes is prohibited without written permission of the copyright holders. Applications for such permission should be addressed to:

Chief
Electronic Publishing Policy and Support Branch
Communication Division
FAO
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy

or by e-mail to:
copyright@fao.org

© FAO 2008

PREPARATION OF THIS DOCUMENT

This is the Report of the Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization and FAO Regional Stakeholders' Workshop on Fishing Effort and Capacity on Lake Victoria held at the Colline Hotel, Mukono, Republic of Uganda, on 8 November 2006. The report also includes the reports of the Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization (LVFO) Regional Task Force which met immediately prior to and after the Regional Stakeholders' Workshop to work on and finalize the Draft Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization Regional Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity on Lake Victoria and its Basin (RPOA-Capacity). Donor support for this workshop was provided by Norway (FNOP/INT/108/NOR).

FAO.
Report of the Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization and FAO Regional Stakeholders' Workshop on Fishing Effort and Capacity on Lake Victoria. Mukono, Republic of Uganda, 8 November 2006.
FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Report. No. 818. Rome, FAO. 2008. 58p.

ABSTRACT

This document is the final report of the Regional Stakeholders' Workshop on Fishing Effort and Capacity on Lake Victoria.

The main purpose of the workshop was to share, recognize and include the national stakeholders' perspectives and concerns that had been provided by national stakeholders at previously held national workshops in the respective Partner States regarding the draft Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization (LVFO) Regional Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity on Lake Victoria and its Basin (RPOA-Capacity).

Participants recommended a number of amendments on several Articles of the Draft RPOA-Capacity and collectively agreed to commit to the amended draft RPOA-Capacity, to request that the LVFO adopt the draft RPOA-Capacity and to forward it to the Council of Ministers of the LVFO for endorsement.

CONTENTS

		Page
OPENING OF THE WORKSHOP		1
ISSUES ARISING FROM THE PLENARY		4
WAY FORWARD		4
CLOSING		5
ANY OTHER MATTERS		5
VOTE OF THANKS		5
ADOPTION OF THE REPORT		5
APPENDIXES		
A	Programme	7
B	List of participants	8
C	Opening Speech by the Minister of State for Fisheries Hon. Fred Mukisa (MP)	15
D	Report of the Meeting of the Third Regional Taskforce to Prepare the Regional Stakeholders' Workshop on RPOA-Capacity on Lake Victoria and its Basin, Colline Hotel, Mukono, Uganda, 6–7 November 2006	17
	D1 Agenda and programme	24
	D2 List of participants	25
	D3 Draft LVFO Regional Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity on Lake Victoria and its Basin, Colline Hotel, Mukono, 8 November 2006	28
E	Report of the Fourth Regional Meeting of the Regional Task Force to Finalize the Development of the RPOA-Capacity on Lake Victoria and its Basin, Colline Hotel, Mukono, Uganda, 9–10 November 2006	40
	E1 Agenda and programme	45
	E2 List of participants	46
F	Draft LVFO Regional Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity on Lake Victoria and its Basin, Colline Hotel, Mukono, Uganda, 10 November 2006	48

OPENING OF THE WORKSHOP

A Regional Stakeholders' Workshop on Fishing Effort and Capacity on Lake Victoria was held on 8 November 2006 at the Colline Hotel, Mukono, Uganda. The purpose of the Workshop was to discuss the updated RPOA which was incorporated with inputs from the National Stakeholders' Workshops. The meeting was chaired by Prof. Phillip. O.J. Bwathondi, the Chairperson of the Executive Committee (EC). The meeting started with prayers, followed by self-introductions and was attended by Stakeholders from the three Riparian States. Hon. Members of Parliaments present were Hon. Zadock Syongo MP for Gwasi, Kenya and Hon. Charles Muguta Kajege, MP for Mwibara Constituency, Bunda District, Tanzania. Attendees included staff from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the European Union, and the Integrated Fisheries Management Plan (IFMP). The list of participants is shown in Appendix B.

Remarks by Commissioner for Fisheries, Uganda

The Commissioner for Fisheries, Uganda, Mr Dick Nyeko, welcomed all the participants to the beautiful town of Mukono, and reflected on the commonality of the East Africans on the issue of poverty. He stressed that the main reason for the workshop is to improve their lives as they benefit from the natural resources given to them by God. He requested that in the spirit of the East African Community, in the future, the Session should start by singing the East African Community anthem. He further said that the lake is inelastic, and with the existing increase of fishers using increasing technologies, we need to reflect on what needs to be done.

He said that social change has contradictions which are necessary if there is to be change; in light of our fishery being artisanal, that it is still within the realms of hunting and gathering. He stated that the fishery is dominated by fishermen who have invested their small investments in simple fishing methods.

He stressed that fishery management is still based on precautionary approaches, and in the absence of bio-economic models, if we do not have figures on what is optimum, therefore, we should not talk about overfishing. There is a need to think on the capacity of straddling stocks: Dagaa/Omena/Mukene (*Rastrineobola argentea)* and Nile perch.

He thanked the organizers for engaging the politicians in this workshop both at Parliament and district levels. He noted that the Regional Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity on Lake Victoria (RPOA-Capacity) is a political exercise as recognized by the Council of Ministers. He concluded by saying that it was his hope that the RPOA-Capacity and the RPOA-IUU would not be an obstruction or hindrance to the normal fishing business. There is need to balance this with fishing and business transactions. He concluded by welcoming the participants to the town of Mukono and to Uganda.

Remarks by Director of Fisheries, Kenya

The Acting Director of Fisheries, Kenya, Mr Benard Ayugu, underscored the importance of the Workshop, as the decisions which were made would affect the fisheries tomorrow and also urged all participants to take it very seriously. He recognized that the process has been carried out in the three countries which has led to the result of harmonisation. He encouraged and urged all participants to ensure that the fisheries of the Lake do not collapse, and that the managers would be held responsible for the negative impacts to the fishing communities including loss of food, employment, incomes among others. He concluded by saying that it is important to take great interest in ensuring sustainable fisheries.

The Chairman of Executive Committee

The Chairman of the Executive Committee, Prof. Phillip O.J. Bwathondi, Director General of Fisheries Research, Tanzania, brought greetings from Dar es Salaam. He welcomed everybody to Uganda and wished them good health and deliberations. He said that it was the Second Regional Workshop on RPOA-Capacity and the end of a process of series of workshops, which started in Dar es Salaam. This was followed by

Regional Task Force meetings in Kisumu and Bukoba. Thereafter, the National Workshops were held to provide stakeholders the opportunity of reviewing the documents and also giving their inputs.

He informed stakeholders that the second workshop was preceded by a meeting of experts who put together all the documents. He urged everybody to work very diligently, as the decisions they would reach would have far reaching effects. It was stated that in Tanzania, managers were concerned with the accuracy of the data on fish stocks in the lake. He stressed that accurate data on the stocks would help the scientists calculate harvestable quantities, which would help in deciding whether the fishing capacity in the lake could be reduced/increased or maintained at the same level of exploitation.

Remarks by FAO Representative to Uganda

The FAO Representative to Uganda, Mr Percy Misika welcomed participants to the Workshop on behalf of the Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Mr Jacques Diouf, the Assistant Director-General of the FAO Fisheries Department, Mr Ichiro Nomura, the Assistant Director-General for Africa, Mr Oloche Edache, the Sub-Regional Representative for Southern and Eastern Africa, Mr Aubrey Harris, and on his own behalf.

He recalled that, prior to the Regional Workshop, there have been three national Stakeholders' Workshops – in Mwanza, Tanzania, in Kisumu, Kenya, and in Mukono here in Uganda – with over 200 participants contributing their input. The outputs of those Workshops have been incorporated into the draft RPOA-Capacity which is going to be considered today by this Regional Workshop.

He stressed that the elaboration of a RPOA-Capacity document is in recognition of the pivotal role of the fisheries resources of Lake Victoria as a potentially sustainable source of food, employment, and revenue for the people of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

The FAO Representative gave the salient points of the RPOA-Capacity, viz.:

1) The RPOA addresses overcapacity which can be caused by absence of property or user rights and is created by the differences between our demands and the wild capture supply of fish and fishery products – as has been elaborated by the Commissioner.
2) It allows for the development of programmes that will empower fishing communities and clearly define user rights in fisheries.
3) It recognizes the necessity of establishing a co-management regime that enables fishing communities to make decisions on the sustainable use of fishery resources and involves relevant stakeholders which is a critical element of managing overcapacity and its associated problem of overfishing.
4) It encapsulates the goals of managing fishing capacity that are part of measures for ensuring the sustainability of fish stocks, biodiversity and social and economic benefits from the lake; and, finally,
5) It builds on lessons from existing international, regional and national policies on the management of fishing capacity and, especially, encourages the use of available tools for managing fishing capacity.

On behalf of the ADG Fisheries and Aquaculture Department, the FAO Representative reassured the delegates of the availability of FAO to continue to work with the Riparian Governments of Lake Victoria and the LVFO for the sustainable management and development of the fisheries of this unique lake. He wished participants success in their deliberations.

Remarks by Executive Secretary – LVFO

The Deputy Executive Secretary (DES), Dr R. Ogutu-Ohwayo on behalf of the Executive Secretary LVFO, Mr Thomas Maembe welcomed the participants to the workshop and thanked them for finding time to come and bless the occasion.

The Deputy Executive Secretary said that the fisheries of Lake Victoria are very important to the Partner States as a source of livelihood for the millions of people who depend on it for income, employment and food. The importance of the lake has increased since the 1980s following emergence of Nile perch export

which brought major transformations in the fishery. The numbers of fish processing factories in the Partner States increased from almost zero in 1980s to over 30, and these were by 2005 exporting Nile perch valued at more than US$306 million annually thus contributing to foreign exchange earnings of the Partner States.

He stated that the Partner States have, through the LVFO and with the support of various Development Partners notably the EU, World Bank, and the FAO implemented programmes aimed at ensuring sustainability of the fisheries resources. Since 2003, LVFO has been implementing a Fisheries Management Plan with financial support of the EU. This has enabled the Partner States to improve the policy and legal framework, expand the management regime of the lake to include Beach Management Unit (BMUs), collect data for fisheries management, implement management measures, and improve the facilities for handling fish.

The Organization has, in collaboration with FAO, initiated modalities to manage this increased fishing effort and capacity. A Regional Task Force (RTF) was formed and drafted Regional Plan of Action to Manage Fishing Capacity on Lake Victoria (RPOA-Capacity). He explained the need for a RPOA-Capacity on the lake; the Vision, Mission, Strategy and Objective, Required Actions and Implementation Mechanism to manage capacity on Lake Victoria. He informed participants that the draft RPOA has been subjected to three national stakeholder workshops to enable different stakeholders provide an input. The inputs from the three national workshops have been incorporated into the draft RPOA-Capacity by the RTF. Therefore, this workshop was convened to receive and finalize the RPOA-Capacity before it is presented to the Council of Ministers for adoption. It was his sincere hope that all concerned will embrace, improve, adopt and implement the plan once adopted.

He expressed sincere thanks and appreciation to the different development Partners, especially the EU, for the financial assistance that has enabled the LVFO to implement fisheries management measures on Lake Victoria, the FAO for supporting the development of the regional plan for the management of capacity, and the Partner States for their joint commitment to the management of the Lake Victoria Fisheries resources. He concluded by saying that we should continue counting on each other for sustainable fisheries.

Remarks by the LCV Chairman – Kalangala District

The "LCV" Chairman of Kalangala District, Mr Daniel Kikoolo, welcomed the Guest of Honour and all participants to Mukono, and urged the organisers to try out Kalangala as a venue for their future meetings. He informed the Workshop that as members of local government he was happy to have been involved in this important process/workshop as they are the implementers of RPOA-Capacity. He then welcomed the Minister to officially open the Workshop.

Opening remarks by the Guest of Honour

The Hon. Minister of State for Fisheries, Hon. Fred Mukisa MP for Bukoli Central, Bugiri District, Uganda was gratified to officiate at the opening of the workshop which aimed at streamlining issues of fishing effort and fishing capacity in line with the limited fisheries resources of Lake Victoria. He stated that the Council of Ministers met in June and decided that further consultations of the RPOA-Capacity be undertaken to ensure involvement and ownership by the Stakeholders. He recalled that National Workshops had been held in our Partner States to generate information that would enable us to reach a regional position. It is, therefore, important to note that we are here to reach a consensus and provide guidance on how we are going to manage fishing capacity on our shared lake.

The Hon. Minister informed the stakeholders that over the years, there has been gradual increase in the number of fishers, fishing gears and boats with a relative decrease in fish catches. In 1988, the CPUE for a boat with an engine was 110 kg per a day, in 2000 it decreased to 70 kg and by 2005 it had gone down to 47 kg. If we continue with that scenario, the increase in fishing effort may lead to overcapacity and decline of the fishery.

He informed his audience that FAO member countries are bound to adhere to the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) that require fishing effort under national jurisdiction be commensurate with the available fisheries resources. He informed the participants that the three East African Community (EAC)

Partner States ascribe to this Code. Lake Victoria is a single unit which is difficult to manage separately and hence the LVFO was formed to ensure collaboration on the management of the fisheries.

He referred to licensing as a major instrument to control fishing effort which is now seen more as a revenue collection tool for the districts. He further emphasized the need to go back to the drawing board and come up with a plan that will control fishing effort and regulate fishing capacity for sustainability of the fisheries resources He wished the participants fruitful deliberations and officially opened the workshop. The full text of the Ministers Speech is given in the Appendix C.

ISSUES ARISING FROM THE PLENARY

The plenary was facilitated by the LVFO-DES and the Chairman of RTF. The DES requested the contributors to bring up additions and revisions and to forward editorials to the secretariat.

Preamble

The Regional Workshop recommended that the Preamble be amended as presented in the Draft RPOA-Capacity, attached as Appendix D.

Definitions

It was suggested that the definitions in the RPOA-Capacity include all the terms that now appear in the Draft RPOA-Capacity, attached as Appendix D.

Background

It was recommended that a number of paragraphs be amended accordingly for consistency in the Draft RPOA-Capacity, attached as Appendix D.

Amendment of Articles of the RPOA-Capacity

The Regional Stakeholders' Workshop recommended a number of amendments on several Articles of the RPOA-Capacity and all these amendments were incorporated in the final Draft RPOA-Capacity and are reflected in Appendix F.

WAY FORWARD

The RTF was requested to remain in Mukono on 9 and 10 October 2006 to finalize the report of the Regional Stakeholders' Workshop and the Draft RPOA-Capacity. The Executive Committee of LVFO will look at the report and the Draft RPOA-Capacity will approve it. The Report of the Fourth Regional Task Force (RTF) is attached as Appendix E.

Subsequently, the Policy Steering Committee will adopt these documents and forward them to the Council of Ministers of LVFO for endorsement.

It was also noted that many aspects of the RPOA will require harmonization of legislations in the Partner States and this should be followed up. The Partner States were urged to lobby for funds due to the financial implications for the implementation of the RPOA-Capacity.

Finally, it was proposed that strategies be developed to improve the livelihoods and public investment in infrastructure at landing sites, including sanitary and facilities.

CLOSING

The Members of Parliament thanked the organizers and committed themselves to fully support the process and assured their support in Parliament.

The Chairman thanked the RTF for a job well done as well as the participants for their input to the RPOA document. He appreciated the LVFO and FAO's efforts and he was optimistic that the RPOA-Capacity would pass through the processes to Council of Ministers for approval.

He further urged the Partner States to look at their national Fisheries Master Plans with the aim of harmonisation and specifically asked the LVFO Secretariat to undertake this. He acknowledged the presence of Hon. Titus Oyuma Ouma, Councillor of Mbita Town Council, and urged participants to discuss with him further on the issue of Mbita Causeway, which is considered to be an obstruction to the movement of fish.

ANY OTHER MATTERS

Uganda Fish and Fisheries Conservation Association (UFFCA) invited all participants to a World Fisheries Day Celebration to take place in Kisumu, Kenya, on 21 November, 2006.

VOTE OF THANKS

On the behalf of RTF and colleagues, Mr Angelous Mahatane thanked everybody for the frankness by which RPOA-Capacity was discussed, which added value to the document. He requested that all Stakeholders should join hands for the sustainable management of the fisheries. He expressed the hope that results of the good work will be appreciated and beneficial.

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

The report of the Stakeholders' Workshop and the Report of the Third Meeting of the Regional Taskforce on the Development of the Regional Plan of Action on Management of Fishing Capacity (RPOA-Capacity) on Lake Victoria and its Basin was adopted at Colline Hotel, Mukono, Uganda, on 8 November 2006.

For Tanzania .....

Prof Phillip. O.J. Bwathondi
Chairman of the Executive Committee
TAFIRI
PO Box 9750 Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

For Uganda .....

Mr Dick Nyeko
Vice Chairman of Executive Committee
Fisheries Department,
PO Box 4 Entebbe, Uganda

For Kenya .....

Mr Bernard K. Ayugu
Member of Executive Committee
Fisheries Department
PO Box 58187-00200 Nairobi, Kenya

APPENDIX A

Programme

Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization
and Food And Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Regional Stakeholders' Workshop on Fishing Effort and Capacity on Lake Victoria
8 November 2006, Colline Hotel, Mukono

08.30–0900	**REGISTRATION**
0900–10.00	Opening Session: Welcoming Remarks by the Chairman LVFO Executive Committee Remarks by Commissioner Fisheries Uganda Remarks by Director Fisheries Kenya Remarks by EU delegate Remarks by FAO Representative to Uganda Remarks by Executive Secretary – LVFO Remarks by the LCV Chairman - Mukono Official Opening by the Guest of Honour, Minister of State for Fisheries, Republic of Uganda.
10.00–10.30	**HEALTH BREAK**
10.30–10.45	Presentation of the Background to the Regional Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity in Lake Victoria and its Basin (RPOA-Capacity) [By : Regional Task Force (RTF) Secretary]
10.45–11.30	Presentation of the Draft RPOA-Capacity [By Chair RTF]
11.30–13.00	Plenary Session to Consider the Draft RPOA-Capacity – [By: Facilitator LVFO Secretariat]
13.00–14.00	**LUNCH**
14.00–15.00	Consideration of the Draft RPOA-Capacity (continues) – [By: Facilitator LVFO Secretariat]
15.00–15.30	The Way Forward
15. 30–16.00	**HEALTH BREAK**
16.00–17.00	Preparation of the Workshop Report
17.00–17.30	Adoption of the Workshop Report and Close of Workshop
	DEPARTURE

APPENDIX B

List of participants

KENYA

Bernard K. AYUGU
Senior Deputy Director
Fisheries Department
PO Box 58187
Nairobi, Kenya
Tel.: +254 20 3744530
Fax: +254 20 3744530
Mobile: +254 724 560164
E-mail: samaki@saamnet.com

Johnson W. KARIUKI
Fisheries Department
PO Box 58187
Nairobi, Kenya
Tel.: +254 20 3742320/3742349
Fax: +254 20 3744530/3743699
Mobile: +254 733 816 122
E-mail: jowariuki@yahoo.com
samaki@saamnet.com

Hon. Zaddock M. SYONGOH
MP Kenya National Assembly
PO Box 52161- 00200
Nairobi, Kenya
E-mail: adlink@swiftkeya.com

Cllr Naphatal A. GWELA
Chairman
PO Box 294
Bondo, Kenya
Mobile: +254 733 361 557

NYANDAT Beatrice (Ms)
Desk Officer (FD)
Fisheries Department
PO Box 58187
Nairobi, Kenya
Tel.: +254 20 3742320/49
Fax: +254 20 3744530/3744530
Mobile: +254 720 854571
E-mail: samaki@saamnet.com
Tieny30@yahoo.co

Beatrice M. OTIENO (Ms)
BMU
PO Box 50
Ndigua, Kenya
Mobile: +254 720 885 791

Joackim O. OJIAMBO
Chairman
BMU Keri Beach BSA
C/O PO Box 781
Port Victoria, Kenya
Mobile: +254 721 216 795

Susan IMENDE (Ms)
Fisheries Department
PO Box 1084
Kisumu, Kenya
Mobile: +254 2024881

Peter NZUNGI
Fisheries Department
PO Box 58187
Nairobi, Kenya
Mobile: +254 733 548 894

Michael OBADHA
Fisheries Department
PO Box 1084
Kisumu, Kenya
Mobile: +254 733 778 932

D. MUNGAI
DFO, Migori
PO Box 210
Suna, Kenya
Mobile: +254 721 346 233

Enock WAKWABI
KMFRI
PO Box 1881
Kisumu, Kenya
Tel.: +254 57 530045/21461
Fax: +254 57 530045
Mobile: +254 733 837 974
E-mail: enockwakwabi@yahoo.com

Councillor J. WERE (Ms)
County Council, Homa-Bay
PO Box 20
Homa-Bay, Kenya
E-mail: jane@racham-westernet.co.ke

Albert GETABU
KMFRI
PO Box 1881
Kisumu, Kenya
E-mail: agetabu@yahoo.com

Richard O. ABILA
KMFRI
PO Box 1881
Kisumu, Kenya
Tel.: +254 57 2021461
Mobile: +254 733 922 643
E-mail: abilarichard@yahoo.com

Kennedy BOLINGO
Lake Basin Development Authority
PO Box 1516
Kisumu, Kenya
Fax: +57 2027228
+254 733 411 735

Charles O. ODUOL
Chief Executive Officer
Hawkins & Associate (NGO)
PO Box 125
Muhoozi, Kenya
Tel.: +254 57 2027208/
+254 735 192676
E-mail: charlesoduol@yahoo.com

Bethsheba A. WAGUDE (Ms)
Ag. Executive Officer
Kenya Fish Processors & Export Association
PO Box 34500606
Nairobi, Kenya
Tel.: +254 20 4440858
E-mail: afipek@accesskenya.com

Titus O. OUMA
Councilor/Chairman
Town Council, Mbita
PO Box 347
Mbita, Kenya
Tel.: +254 59 21290
Mobile: +254 720 0672761
+254 734 717459

E. Timothy O. ODENDE
District Fisheries Officer
PO Box 142
Busia, Kenya
Tel.: +254 55 22168
Fax: +254 55 22168
Mobile: +254 722 312889
E-mail: timdende@yahoo.com

Aggrey OGOLLA
Senior Fisheries Officer
PO Box 1084
Kisumu, Kenya
Tel.: |+2546 57 2024881
Mobile: +254 721 615880
+254 733 716544
E-mail: ogolla@yahoo.com

Beatrice M. OTIENO (Ms)
Chairperson, BMU, Lwanda-Kotieno
PO Box 50
Landa, Kenya
Mobile: +255 720 885791

UGANDA

Hon. Fred MUKISA
Minister of State
Ministry of Agriculture, Animal
Industry and Fisheries
PO Box 102
Entebbe, Uganda
Tel.: +256 772 406 967
Fax: +256 41 321010
Mobile: +256 752 951 996
E-mail: mukisa@spacenet.co.ug

Dick NYEKO
Commissioner Fisheries
PO Box 4
Entebbe, Uganda
Tel.: +256 41 322026
Fax: +256 41 323653
Mobile +256 772 721455
E-mail: fishery@hotmail.com

John S. BALIRWA
Director, NAFIRRI
PO Box 343
Jinja, Uganda
Tel.: +256 43 121369
Fax: +256 43 120192
Mobile +256 772 620505
E-mail: director@ firi.go.ug
firi@firi.go.ug

Konstatine ODONGKARA
Principal Research Officer, NAFFIRI
PO Box 343
Jinja, Uganda
Tel.: +256 43 121369
Fax: +256 43 120192
Mobile +256 772 608085
E-mail: socio-econ@firi.goug

Boaz B. KEIZIRE
Senior Fisheries Economist
Department of Fisheries
PO Box 4
Entebbe, Uganda
Tel.: +256 41 320722
Fax: +256 41 320986,
Mobile: +256 772 402 234
E-mail: keizire.boaz@pdmaaif.or.ug

Daniel KIKOOLA
LCV Chairperson
District Local Government
PO Box 2
Kalangala, Uganda
Tel.: +256 772 610 440

James KATALI
District Fisheries Officer
Mukono District Council
PO Box 72
Mukono, Uganda
Tel.: +256 772 587 760

Lovelock WADANYA
Principal Fisheries Officer
Department of Fisheries
PO Box 213
Entebbe, Uganda
Tel.: +256 772 482 076
E-mail: lovewadanya@yahoo.com

Jonna KAMANYI
Principal Research Officer, NAFIRRI
PO Box 343
Jinja, Uganda
Tel.: +256 43 120484/120798
Fax: +256 43 120192
Mobile: +256 772 517 074
E-mail: kamanyi@firi.go.ug

Levi MUHOOZI
Senior Research Officer, NAFIRRI
PO Box 343
Jinja, Uganda
Tel.: +256 43 122828/120484
Fax: +256 43120192
Mobile: +256 772 471 930
E-mail: muhoozi@firi.go.ug
lmuhoozi@yahoo.com

Joyce I. NYEKO (Mrs)
Senor Fisheries Officer (MAAIF)
PO Box 4
Entebbe, Uganda
Tel.: +256 41 322927
Fax: +256 41 320496
Mobile: +256 772 482 599
E-mail: joykwaput@hotmail.com
fishery_department@yahoo.com

Fred IGOMA
District Fisheries Officer
District Local Government
PO Box 37
Bugiri, Uganda
Mobile: +256 772 444 052

John M. OKELLO
Chairman, BMU Wakawaka
District Local Government
Bugiri District, Bugiri, Uganda

Norah ORYANG (Ms)
Personal Assistant MOSIF
Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
PO Box 102
Entebbe, Uganda
Tel.: +256 41 320 803
Fax: +256 41 321010
Mobile: +256 772 671 236
E-mail: onyangnorah.co.uk

Ssirajje L. KABALI
Asst/Fisheries Officer, Muno District
PO Box 72
Mukono, Uganda

Seremos KAMUTURAKI
Executive Director, UFFCA
PO Box 25494
Kampala, Uganda
Fax: +256 41 344636
Mobile: +256 772 474228
E-mail: seremos802@hotmail.com

Unusu L. MUTENDWA
General Secretary, TTUBI-Kasekulo BMU
Bujumba Country
Kalangala District, Uganda
Mobile: +256 782 442284

Abott G. OUMA
Secretary Fiannce LCV
Bugiri District Local Government
PO Box 37
Bugiri, Uganda
Mobile:-256 772 431993

Henry MAYAJA
Chief Administrative Officer
Mukono District
PO Box 110
Mukono, Uganda
Mobile:-256 782 909 844

Jackson BAGUMA
District Fisheries Officer
District Local Government
PO Box 2
Kalangala, Uganda
Mobile:-256 772 565 628
E-mail: baguma_jackson@yahoo.com

Aventino BAKUNDA
Senior Fisheries Officer
Department of Fisheries Resources
PO Box 4
Entebbe, Uganda
Tel.: -256 41 320563
Fax: -256 41 320496
Mobile:-256 772 592 547
E-mail: fishery_department@yahoo.com

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Baraka S.M. MNGULWI
Principal Fisheries Officer
Representing Director
Fisheries Division
PO Box 2462
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Tel.: +255 222 122930
Fax: +255 222 110352
Mobile: +255 713 483 774
E-mail: gfnanyaro@yahoo.com

Phillip O.J. BWATHONDI
Director General,
TAFIRI
P O Box 9750 Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Tel.: +255 222 650043
Fax: +255 222 650043
Mobile:+255 784 530685/744 808571
E-mail: bwathondi@yahoo.co.uk

Janet S. URONU (Ms)
Ag. Assistant Director
Fisheries Division
PO Box 2462
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Tel.: +255 222 122930
Fax: +255 222 110352
Mobile: +255 784 958 408
E-mail: janeturonu@yahoo.co.uk

Rashid Bakari HOZA
Desk Officer (FD)
Principal Fisheries Officer
Fisheries Division
PO Box 2462
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Tel.: -255 222 122930
Fax: -255 222 110352
Mobile: +255 784 274616
E-mail: rbhoza@yahoo.com

Simon T. RWEKAZA
Chairman,
BMU Muleba
Iramba-Mazinga
PO Box 171
Muleba, Tanzania
Mobile:+255 754 825 568

Eliot S. KILOSA
Regional Secretariat Advisor, Mara
Fisheries Management
PO Box 299
Musoma, Tanzania
Fax: +255 262 2467
Mobile: +255 754 813516

Appolinary M. KYOJO
Regional Officer In-charge-Mara
Fisheries Division
MCS-UNIT
PO Box 73
Musoma, Tanzania
Tel.: +255 282 620 157
Fax: +255 282 620 157
Mobile: +255 754 361 745
+255 784 204 401

Lameck MONGO
IFMP Project Coordinator
Fisheries Division
PO Box 226
Mwanza, Tanzania
Tel.: +255 282 503314
Fax: +255 282 503314
Mobile: +255 754 410 317
E-mail: lameckmongo@yahoo.co.uk

Angelous T. MAHATANE
RTF Member, Fisheries Division
P.O Box 226
Mwanza, Tanzania
Tel.: +255 282 503314
Fax: +255 282 503314
Mobile: +255 717 014 082
E-mail: mahatane_tisha@yahoo.fr

Lazarus B. NHWANI
Executive Secretary
Tanzania Industrial Fishing &
Processors Association
PO Box 14467
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Tel.: +255 222 125585
Fax: +255 222 125586
Mobile: +255 784 484 717
E-mail: tifpa@bol.co.tz

Japheth M. KAYUNGI
Fisheries Advisor-RS, Kagera
Fisheries Division
PO Box 299
Bukoba, Kagera, Tanzania
Tel.: +255 282 221722
Fax: +255 282 220052
Mobile: +255 784 381 204
E-mail: jinkayungi@yahoo.com

Paul O. ONYANGO
National Project Coordinator, IFMP
TAFIRI
PO Box 475
Mwanza, Tanzania
Tel.: +255 282 550153
Fax: +255 282 550153
Mobile: +255 784 908 802
E-mail: onyango_paul@yahoo.com

Dani L.M. MOLLEL
District Executive Director
Geita District Council
PO Box 139
Geita, Tanzania
Tel.: +255 282 520003
Mobile: +255 713 445 263
+255 786 411 868

Benedict KWANGU
Executive Chairperson
LAWESO
PO Box 10016
Mwanza, Tanzania
Mobile: +255 732 980 187
+255 713 242522

Hon. Charles M. KAJEGE
Member of Parliament
PO. Box 72569
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Mobile: +255 787 065 169
E-mail: ekajege@yahoo.com

Karaine K. KUNEI
Director
Musoma District Council
PO Box 344
Musoma, Tanzania
Tel.: +255 282 622163
Fax: +255 282 620521
Mobile: +255 713 868370
E-mail: karainekunei@hotmail.com

Salala B. MAGADULA
Secretary BMU
PO Box 20
Misunawi, Mwanza, Tanzania
Mobile: +255 787 603744

Kabate NYAMAKANGAS
Secretary, BMU
PO Box 353
Musoma, Tanzania
Mobile: +255 784 759362

Ernest BASAYA
District Executive Director
Kagera Region, Tanzania
Tel.: +255 282 222613
Fax: +255 282 222768
Mobile: +255 784 647766

Egid F.B. KATUNZI
Centre Director, TAFIRI
PO Box 475
Mwanza, Tanzania
Tel.: +255 282 550153
Mobile: +255 754 398312
E-mail: katunziefb@yahoo.com

Batman MSUKU
Research Officer, TAFIRI
PO Box 475
Manza, Tanzania
Mobile: +255 754 443324/
+255 786 463565
E-mail: bsmsuku@yahoo.com

East African Development Bank (EADB)

Philippe PETIT
Research Action Team Leader
TCEIDA
East African Development Bank
Kampala, Uganda
Mobile: +256 712 541014
E-mail: philippe_petit@hotmail.com

FAO

Rebecca METZNER (Ms)
FAO
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
00153 Rome, Italy
Tel.: +39 06 5705 6718
Fax: +39 06 5705 6500
Mobile: +39 347 9211 269
E-mail: rebecca.metzner@fao.org

George W. SSENTONGO
FAO Fisheries Consultant
c/o Old Mututal Centre
J. Moyo Ave/Third Street
PO Box 3730
Harare, Zimbabwe
Tel.: +263 4 791407
Fax: +263 4 700 724
Mobile: +269 91 268 380
E-mail: george.ssentongo@fao.org
ssentongo2005@yahoo.co.uk

LVFO SECRETARIAT

Richard OGUTU-OHWAYO
Deputy Executive Secretary, LVFO
P O Box 1625
Jinja, Uganda
Tel.: +256 43 120205
Fax: +256 43 123123
Mobile +256 772 421094
E-mail: ogutu-ohwayo@lvfo.org
ohwayoogutu@yahoo.com

Caroline T. KIREMA-MUKASA (Mrs)
Senior Economist, LVFO
PO Box 1625
Jinja, Uganda
Tel.: +256 43 120205/6
Fax: +256 43 123123
Mobile: +256 752 615262
E-mail: mukasa@lvfo.org

Elizabeth B. ALIRO (Mrs)
Information & Communications, LVFO
PO Box 1625
Jinja, Uganda
Tel.: +256 43 120205/6
Fax: +256 43 123123
Mobile: +256 772 589002
E-mail: eabirabwa@lvfo.org

Jim SCULLION
LVFO Secretariat
PO Box 1625
Jinja, Uganda
Tel.: +256 43 120205/6
Fax: +256 43 123123
Mobile: +256 774 81231
E-mail: jscullion@lvfo.org
jscullion@infocom.co.ug

John PURVIS
LVFO Secretariat
PO Box 1625
Jinja, Uganda
Tel.: +256 43 120205/6
Fax: +256 43 123123
Mobile: +256 784 90138
E-mail: johnpurvis@lvfo.org
purvis_john@hotmail.com

Jim PARKER
HRD-LTTA
LVFO Secretariat
PO Box 1625
Jinja, Uganda
Tel.: +256 43 120205/6
Fax: +256 43 123123
Mobile: +256 78 577099

Brian MARSHALL
LVFO Secretariat
PO Box 1625
Jinja, Uganda
Tel.: +256 43 120205/6
Fax: +256 43 123123
E-mail: bmarshall@lvfo.org

Fiona NUNAN
Community Development Specialist
LVFO/IFMP
Tel.: +256 43 120205/6
Fax: +256 43 123123
Mobile: +256 782 796101

Jessica Stella AKISA (Ms)
Secreatry (DES)
LVFO
PO Box 1625
Jinja, Uganda
Tel.: +256 43 120205/6
Fax: +256 43 123123
Mobile: +256 71 859741/075 527613
E-mail: jessica@lvfo.org

Ferry K. BALIRWA (Mrs)
Secretary (ES), LVFO
PO Box 1625
Jinja, Uganda
Tel.: +256 43 120205/6
Fax: +256 43 123123
Mobile: +256 772 353322
E-mail: ferry@lvfo.org

APPENDIX C

Opening speech by the Minister of State for Fisheries, Hon. Fred Mukisa (MP)

Hon. Members of Parliament,
LVC Chairperson
Executive Secretary, LVFO
FAO Representatives,
EU Representative,
District Chairpersons,
Distinguished participants,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am greatly honoured to officiate at the opening of this important workshop which aims at streamlining issues of fishing effort and fishing capacity in line with the limited fisheries resources of Lake Victoria. The Council of Ministers met in June and decided that further consultations of the RPOA-Capacity be undertaken to ensure involvement and ownership by the Stakeholders.

We all recall that national workshops have been held in our Partner States to generate information that would enable us reach a regional position. It is, therefore, important to note that we are here to reach a consensus and provide guidance on how we are going to manage fishing capacity on our shared lake.

We are all aware of the benefits we accrue from the fisheries of Lake Victoria in terms of income, food security, and employment and foreign exchange earnings. Currently the countries export fisheries worth US$250 million. However, we will not be able to continue enjoying these benefits if we do not put in place measures to that will ensure that the fisheries is exploited at sustainable level.

Over the years, there has been gradual increase in the number of fishers, fishing gears, and boats with a relative decrease in fish catches. In 1988 the CPUE for a boat with an engine was 110 kg per a day, in 2000 it decreased to 70 kg, and by 2005 it had gone to 47 kg. If we continue with that scenario, the increase in fishing effort may lead to overcapacity and decline of the fishery.

The FAO member countries are bound to adhere to the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) that require fishing effort under national jurisdiction be commensurate with the available fisheries resources. I understand that the three EAC Partner States ascribe to this Code. Lake Victoria is a single unit which is difficult to manage separately and hence the LVFO was formed to ensure collaboration on the management of the fisheries.

The Partner States collectively set up measures to manage the fisheries at a sustainable level in addition to the national fisheries measures. These include the slot size of 50–85 cm for Nile perch, the minimum mesh size of 5 inches, the ban on trawling, the ban various destructive fishing methods, and catching of immature. The countries have also strengthened the monitoring control and surveillance, and there is increased involvement of BMUs in the management of the fisheries.

Attempts to control fishing efforts are frustrated by easy access to the fishery necessitating the need to review existing measures and to adopt a regional plan of action to control fishing capacity. The 'open access' policy encourages easy entry, increased investment, and the use of illegal fishing gears and methods, which all contribute to increases in fishing efforts and fishing capacity.

Licensing a major instrument to control fishing efforts is now seen more as a revenue collection tool for the districts. It is in this regard that we have to go the drawing board and come up with a plan that will control fishing efforts and regulate fishing capacity for sustainability of the fisheries resources and continued benefits to our mutual benefit for the present and future.

I wish to alleviate fears that management of fishing capacity means forcing off people from the lake. The RPOA-Capacity will be a stepwise process that will be implemented gradually with the aim of removing

illegalities, increase compliance, and use of research information to determine the appropriate take off, and involving the BMUs to regulate entry into the fisheries.

I wish to thank the FAO and EU for supporting the process of developing the RPOA-Capacity, the Partner States for initiating the activity and holding the national workshops and the LVFO Secretariat for coordinating the activity including the workshops.

With these few remarks I declare the workshop open.

APPENDIX D

Report of the meeting of the third Regional Task Force to prepare the Regional Stakeholders' Workshop on RPOA-Capacity on Lake Victoria and its Basin, Colline Hotel, Mukono, Uganda 6–7 November 2006

1. OPENING

The Third Regional Meeting of the Regional Taskforce (RTF) on the development of the Regional Plan of Action on Management of Fishing Capacity (RPOA-Capacity) on Lake Victoria and its basin was held 6–7 November 2006 at the Colline Hotel, Mukono, Uganda. The purpose of the meeting was to incorporate inputs in the Draft RPOA-Fishing Capacity from the National Stakeholders' Workshops held in October 2006 in Mwanza, Kisumu and Mukono respectively and to consolidate in preparation for the Regional Stakeholders' Workshop. The meeting was opened by Dr R. Ogutu-Ohwayo, the Deputy Executive Secretary (DES) of LVFO, and chaired by Mr Johnson Wainaina Kariuki, the Chairperson of the RTF. The meeting started with prayers led by Mr Angelous Mahatane, RTF Member from Tanzania and was attended by the members of the RTF from Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, Dr Rebecca Metzner from FAO, Rome and Mr George Ssentongo from FAO, Harare, Zimbabwe, Dr L. Muhoozi from NAFIRRI, the IFMP LTTAs and the LVFO Secretariat Staff. The list of participants is attached as Annex D1.

1.1 Adoption of the agenda and programme

The agenda and programme were adopted as amended and shown in Annex D2.

1.2 Remarks from the Chairman

The Chairman welcomed the members to the meeting and noted the efforts they have made towards the development of the RPOA-Capacity. He reminded the members of the RTF that it is the responsibility of the RTF to ensure that the draft is finalized for presentation to the Council of Ministers in January 2007. He wished them well during their easy work.

1.3 Remarks by the Host

The RTF Member from Uganda, Mrs Joyce Ikwaput Nyeko, who is also the Secretary of the RTF, on behalf of the Commissioner for Fisheries, Uganda, extended warm welcome to the members. She appreciated the efforts of FAO and LVFO to control capacity and added that she was looking forward to the results of the meeting and the subsequent regional workshop. Recognizing the big task of putting the thoughts of many national workshops, participants, she wished the meeting good deliberations.

1.4 Remarks by Tanzania

RTF Member from Tanzania, Mr Angelous Mahatane, conveyed greetings from the Director of Fisheries, Tanzania. He expressed hope that the meeting will come up with a document for the workshop and Council of Ministers, which is implementable because overcapacity was causing negative impacts on the resources. He stressed further that the challenge for the meeting to come up with a proper document was a major one and needed to be taken seriously.

1.5 Remarks by FAO

A representative from FAO, Dr Rebecca Metzner said that she was pleased to be present and to keep the process moving on. She noted that the major task for the meeting is to incorporate the ideas of over 200 people who participated in the national workshops. She concluded that she was looking forward to the work ahead of the meeting.

1.6 Remarks by the Deputy Executive Secretary

Deputy Executive Secretary (DES) of LVFO, Dr Richard Ogutu-Ohwayo, on behalf of the Executive Secretary, welcomed the participants and thanked the RTF and FAO for their commitment to process of developing the RPOA-Capacity. He said that it is an obligation for the meeting to come up with the RPOA and noted that the RTF and FAO have been instrumental in pushing the process forward. He

noted the enthusiasm and concern the people had during the national workshops and the challenge to put in place a good workable system. He stressed that the major task of the meeting was to incorporate National inputs into the RPOA draft for the Regional Workshop to adopt for presentation to the Council of Ministers. He acknowledged the excellent job the RTF had done and hoped that it would carry it to conclusion. He wished all of them fruitful deliberations.

2. REVIEWING NATIONAL STAKEHOLDERS' WORKSHOP REPORTS

The meeting deliberated on the methodology to use to incorporate the national inputs into the Draft RPOA-Capacity document and agreed as follows: (a) to harmonize issues that were generated during the plenary after the technical presentations; (b) to harmonize Working Groups Outputs and amalgamate them into the document, and (c) to incorporate the relevant harmonized areas into the Draft RPOA.

Issues identified during the plenary were categorized as follows:

(i) Implementation of rpoa
(ii) Capacity building
(iii) Environmental issues
(iv) Crossborder issues
(v) Fish exports
(vi) Alternative livelihood options
(vii) IUU fishing
(viii) Financing of fisheries management

Issues addressed by the Working Groups were:

(i) Policy and legal
(ii) Technical and environmental
(iii) Socio-economic
(iv) Political

A comprehensive table was developed putting all the issues arising from the National Workshops in a harmonized manner as found in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Issues derived from Plenary Sessions of the National Workshops

Implementation of RPOA	Crossborder issues
1. Implementation of RPOA should take equity into consideration (cf 67) and employ appropriate conflict resolution mechanisms.	1. Implementation of RPOA-Capacity should be in conformity with agreed Council of Ministers strategy on cross border fishing and fish trade.
2. The RPOA and CCRF should be translated into local languages (Kiswahili, Dholuo, Luganda).	2. Minimize cross border conflicts through demarcation of boundaries on water.
3. Existing data including time series data from Frame Surveys, Catch Assessment Surveys and stock assessment should be synthesized and used in conjunction with Decision Support Tools to determine optimum fishing effort and optimum catches.	**Fish exports**
4. Research Institutions and Universities should work with BMUs to undertake demand driven research relevant to the RPOA.	1. Set quotas of capture fish for fish processing factories**.
5. Research findings related to RPOA-Capacity should be verified, cleared, approved and adopted by LVFO Statutory organs.	
6. Information on RPOA should be disseminated to all stakeholders up to the grassroots.	**Alternative livelihoods**
7. Create channels for sensitizing the MPs and Councillors on their roles for effective participation in the management of the lake.	1. Identification of potential alternative livelihoods for fisheries dependent communities and encourage fisherfolk to move out of the fishery into other viable economic activities. Government should find funds to support those leaving the fisheries.

Implementation of RPOA	Crossborder issues
8. Political commitment, goodwill and positive intervention are required at all levels for successful implementation of RPOA-Capacity.	**IUU fishing**
9. Encourage member states to minimize changing fisheries policies with changing political regimes.	1. The RPOA-IUU should be implemented and monitored.
10. Put in place mechanisms at all levels to fight corruption and conflict of interest in the process of implementing the RPOA-Capacity.	2. Put in place a mechanism for regulating manufacture, importation and marketing of fishing nets allowable for Lake Victoria.
11. Use of all available fisheries management tools should be examined in the implementation of the RPOA-Capacity.	3. Capacity management should include incentive systems for promoting reduction of IUU fishing.
12. Because the people going to be working RPOA-Capacity include from BMUs up to the policy level, roles of all stakeholders including fish processing industries in management of fishing capacity should be clearly defined.	4. Strengthen MCS and encourage joint patrol with Security, Community and Fisheries Department.
13. Develop and harmonize Policies and Legal frameworks and regulations relating to fisheries.	5. Stakeholder involvement in development of IUU fishing policy.
14. Awareness creation for the stakeholders and the general public on policy, legal, conservation, resource sustainability and economic gains and environmental concerns.	**Capacity building**
15. There must be affirmative action to mainstream gender issues.	1. Human resource development for fisheries stakeholders is an essential component of implementation of RPOA-Capacity.
16. Indigenous knowledge in management of fishing effort and capacity should be captured, documented and utilized in management of fishing capacity.	2. Sufficient personnel to address technical fisheries issues.
17. Implementation of the RPOA-Capacity will include limitation of fishing access.	**Financing of fisheries management**
18. Strengthening of co-management that involves stakeholders.	1. Develop sustainable financing mechanisms e.g. cost recovery from processors, fish dealers and fishers in form of user fee, levies, royalties etc. to finance fisheries management, research and related environmental concerns.
19. Collaboration of fisheries sector with other sectors e.g. Environment, Forestry, Agriculture, Mining, Transport and Communication.	2. Donors should channel their concerns through BMUs and relevant departments; streamlining donor funding mechanism to fishers to achieve intended objectives.
20. Gazette landing sites.	3. Need to have actors that can lobby for better budgets (development partners and even government to lobby).
Environmental Issues	**Socio-economic concerns**
1. Encourage aquaculture of bait fish to reduce the catch of wild immature fish.	1. Promote establishment of cold Storage facilities at beaches to assist fresh fish handling before sale.
2. Mitigate the impact of boat building industry and fish smoking on the forests including enhancement of afforestation programmes.	2. Establishment of health services at beaches.
3. Recognize the impacts of external environmental issues on fisheries, e.g. water abstraction, increasing population in the catchment, and encourage appropriate authorities to address them e.g. Mbita Causeway which interferes with limnology in the Nyanza Gulf.	3. Streamline Marketing Channels that reduces exploitation of fishers.
4. Wetlands, buffer zones and breeding grounds should be demarcated and conserved.	4. Enforce child labour laws in fisheries.
5. Conservation of the Lake Victoria ecosystem.	5. Encourage infrastructure development in fishing communities (e.g. rural electrification, solar, wind power).
6. Promote linkages and cross-references between fisheries and environmental laws.	6. Promote credit facilities and encourage fishers to have a saving culture.

Implementation of RPOA	Crossborder issues
7. Understand and manage the impacts of declining water levels on fisheries and the ecosystem of the lake.	7. Encourage institutional collaboration to address social issues.
8. Encourage relevant authorities to address the poor land use practices in the Lake Victoria basin.	8. Apply existing provisions under the EAC Treaty on Social and Economic Issues.
9. Encourage urban authorities and lake side settlements to address and enforce uncontrolled domestic, municipal and industrial wastes.	9. Mainstream control of HIV AIDS and other diseases such as malaria, TB and Biharzia.
10. Discourage use and disposal of plastic materials around the lake in fishing.	10. Encourage and support the actions of interstate security committee and national law enforcement agencies to address the issue of piracy and security of fishers on the lake.
11. Non-inclusion of other Lake Victoria basin states (Rwanda and Burundi).	11. Promote mechanisms that address poverty alleviation among fishing communities.

3. INCORPORATING INPUTS FROM NATIONAL STAKEHOLDERS' WORKSHOPS

The harmonized inputs from the National Stakeholders' Workshops were incorporated in the Draft RPOA-Capacity in relevant areas of the document.

Setting of quotas of capture fish for fish processing factories was considered a contentious issue. The difficulty to monitor the processing quotas was noted. The high demand for young fish was recognized as a driving force in the fish processing industry. The issues were incorporated in RPOA-Capacity under policy and legal issues as to *Ensure there is equitable supply of fish products for export and local consumption.*

Comments sent by e-mails from the stakeholders who participated in the national workshops were also incorporated. These included proposals to amend the Principal Fisheries Acts to make trials of offenders speedy, and penalties more deterrent.

The following are the notable amendments made to RPOA document:

(1) Preamble par. 20 was adjusted to read as: Noting that Frame Survey results of 2000, 2004 and 2006 show that the number of fishermen, fishing crafts, and fishing gears on the lake have increased, suggesting increases in fishing capacity.

(2) The need to define the BMUs, fish stocks, fishery, RPOA-IUU was identified.

(3) Objectives were amended to include the new areas as follows:
(a) Political: *Ensure political commitment to RPOA-Capacity implementation*;
(b) Environmental: *Encourage mechanisms that address environmental issues impacting on the fisheries;*
(c) Social and Economic: *Improve the socio-economic welfare of the fisheries dependent communities through management of fishing capacity;*
(d) Financing/funding of fisheries management: *Ensure sustainable funding of implementation of RPOA-Capacity.*

(4) Holistic approach par. 62 was amended as follows: The management of fishing capacity should consider factors affecting capacity and the fishery at both national and regional levels *as well as the health of the lake's catchment and its ecosystem.*

(5) Under Strategic Interventions par 73 the following were added:
(a) Sensitize the political leadership (MPs, Councillors) on RPOA-Capacity;
(b) Identify issues affecting fisheries and work with lead agencies and institutions to address them;
(c) Identify and promote mechanisms that address socio-economic welfare of the fisherfolk;
(d) Develop and implement mechanisms for sustainable financing.

Under specific actions:

(6) Par.. 74 – Policy and legal framework the following was added:
(a) Encourage member states to minimize changing fisheries policies with changing political regimes;
(b) Promote affirmative action to mainstream gender issues;
(c) Ensure that there is equitable supply of fish products for exports and local consumption.

(7) Par. 75 – Information on fisheries resources
(a) Ensure that Research Institutions and Universities work with BMUs and other relevant stakeholders to undertake demand-driven research relevant to the RPOA.

(8) Par. 77 – Capacity management
(a) Ensure that RPOA-IUU should be implemented and monitored;
(b) Strive to minimize cross border conflicts through demarcation of boundaries on water;
(c) Put in place a mechanism for regulating manufacture, importation and marketing of fishing nets allowable for Lake Victoria;
(d) Negotiate and agree on the distribution of fishing capacity at different levels of governance (from grassroots to regional level);
(e) Deal with the problem of those states and districts (inter and intra) which do not fulfil their responsibilities under RPOA-Capacity;
(f) Employ appropriate conflict resolution mechanisms;
(g) Encourage member states to minimize changing fisheries policies with changing political regimes;
(h) Put in place mechanisms at all levels to fight corruption and conflict of interest in the process of implementing the RPOA-Capacity. Use of all available fisheries management tools should be examined in the implementation of the RPOA-Capacity;
(i) Promote the capture, documentation and use of indigenous knowledge in management of fishing effort and capacity;
(j) Ensure that implementation of the RPOA-Capacity will include limitation of fishing access;
(k) Ensure adequate participation of all stakeholders in Monitoring, Control and Surveillance;
(l) Capacity management should include incentive systems for promoting reduction of IUU fishing;
(m) Strengthen MCS and encourage joint patrol with Security, Community and Fisheries Department;
(n) Ensure that the fisheries Principal Acts in the Partner States are amended to make trials speedy and conviction easier and have deterrent penalties.

(9) Par. 79 – Information exchange and dissemination
(a) The RPOA and CCRF should be translated into local languages (Kiswahili, Dholuo, Luganda);
(b) Research findings related to RPOA-Capacity should be verified, cleared, approved, and adopted by LVFO Statutory organs;
(c) Ensure awareness creation for the stakeholders and the general public on policy, legal, conservation, resource sustainability and economic gains and environmental concerns.

(10) Par. 80 – Stakeholder participation
(a) Clearly define roles of all stakeholders including the fish processing industries in the management of fishing capacity.

(11) Par. 81 – Human resources development
(a) Ensure sufficient personnel to address technical fisheries issues.

(12) Par. 82 – Infrastructure development
(a) Encourage infrastructure development in fishing communities (e.g. rural electrification, solar, wind power);
(b) Promote establishment of cold storage facilities at beaches to assist fresh fish handling before sale;
(c) Promote establishment of educational, health services and sanitary facilities at beaches.

(13) Par. 85 – Political Issues (new)
(a) Create channels for sensitizing the MPs and Councillors on their roles for effective participation in the management of the lake;
(b) Promote political commitment, goodwill and positive intervention at all levels for successful implementation of RPOA-Capacity.

(14) Par. 86 – Environmental and ecosystem issues (new)
(a) Encourage aquaculture of bait fish to reduce the catching of wild immature fish;
(b) Mitigate the impact of boat building industry and fish smoking on the forests including enhancement of afforestation programmes;
(c) Recognize the impacts of external environmental issues on fisheries, e.g. water abstraction, increasing population in the catchment, and encourage appropriate authorities to address them e.g. Mbita Causeway which interferes with limnology in the Nyanza Gulf;
(d) Identify, demarcate and conserve wetlands, buffer zones and breeding grounds;
(e) Promote the conservation of the Lake Victoria ecosystem;
(f) Promote linkages and cross-references between fisheries and environmental laws;
(g) Understand and manage the impacts of declining water levels on fisheries and the ecosystem of the lake;
(h) Encourage relevant authorities to address the poor land use practices in the Lake Victoria basin;
(i) Encourage urban authorities and lake side settlements to address and enforce uncontrolled domestic, municipal and industrial wastes;
(j) Discourage use and disposal of plastic materials around the lake in fishing;
(k) Consider the inclusion of other Lake Victoria basin states (Rwanda and Burundi) in the management of RPOA-Capacity.

(15) Par. 87 – Financing (new)
(a) Seek and ensure sustainable financing mechanisms e.g. cost recovery from processors, fish dealers and fishers in form of user fees, levies, royalties etc. to finance fisheries management, research and related environmental concerns.
(b) Encourage donors to channel their interventions for BMUs through LVFO institutions to achieve intended objectives.
(c) Encourage lobbying for better fisheries sector budgets (development partners and even government to lobby) for purposes of implementing RPOA.

(16) Par. 88 – Socio-economic concerns
(a) Streamline Marketing Channels that reduce exploitation of fishers;
(b) Enforce child labour laws in fisheries;
(c) Promote credit facilities and encourage fishers to have a saving culture;
(d) Encourage institutional collaboration and linkages to address socioeconomic issues including the existing provisions under the EAC Treaty;
(e) Mainstream control of HIV AIDS and other diseases such as malaria, TB and Biharzia;
(f) Encourage and support the actions of Inter-state security committees and national law enforcement agencies to address the issue of piracy and security of fishers on the lake;
(g) Promote mechanisms that address poverty alleviation among fishing communities.

4. PREPARATION FOR THE REGIONAL STAKEHOLDERS' WORKSHOP

The DES expressed that there was need to amend the Draft Program, which at the time of the Regional Workshop was to consider the Draft and adopt the RPOA. He clarified that according to what had transpired during the meeting, where RTF reviewed the national workshops reports and harmonized the issues and then incorporated them in the draft RPOA, there was need to adjust the workshop program.

He expressed the need to present the harmonized areas and the amended draft RPOA document separately. Protocol issues were discussed and the meeting was informed that the Chairman of the Executive Committee will chair the Workshop. The RTF Chair was to be the master of ceremony and the Deputy Executive Secretary will facilitate the plenary session.

The meeting agreed on the programme which included the time frame (attached as Annex D3).

5. CLOSURE OF THE WORKSHOP

(1) Reporting on the national workshops, including the harmonized issues, should be presented in the background;

(2) Issues generated out of the plenary discussion should be presented to the workshop at the end of the day for ownership;

(3) The Workshop report will be adopted and signed by the Members of the Executive Committee;

(4) The Draft RPOA-Capacity will be an annexed to the Workshop report.

6. CLOSING

The Chariman thanked the participants for working diligently which enabled accomplishing the task and produced a good document for presentation to the Workshop. He reminded them that after the workshop the members will have to remain behind to finalize the draft RPOA-Capacity for presentation to the Council of Ministers in January 2007. He wished all the participants a successful workshop.

7. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

The Report of the Third Meeting of the Regional Taskforce to prepare for the Regional Stakeholders' Consultative Workshop on the Regional Plan of Action on Management of Fishing Capacity (RPOA-Capacity) on Lake Victoria and its basin was adopted at Colline Hotel, Mukono, Uganda on 7th November 2006.

For Kenya .....
Mr Johnson Wainaina Kariuki
Chairman, Regional Taskforce on RPOA-Capacity
Fisheries Department
PO Box 58187-00200, Nairobi, Kenya

For Uganda .....
Mrs Joyce Ikwaput Nyeko
Secretary, Regional Taskforce on RPOA-Capacity
Fisheries Department,
PO Box 4, Entebbe, Uganda

For Tanzania .....
Mr Angelous Mahatane
Member, Regional Taskforce on RPOA-Capacity
Fisheries Division
PO Box 226, Mwanza, Tanzania

For LVFO Secretariat .....
Ms C.T. Kirema-Mukasa
Senior Economist/FMO
Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization
PO Box 1625, Jinja, Uganda

ANNEX D1

Agenda and programme

Third Regional Task Force meeting to prepare for the Regional StakeholdersWorkshop on RPOA-Capacity

Draft Programme

	6 November 2006
08.30–0900	**Registration**
0900-09.30	**Opening session** Remarks by the RTF Chairperson Remarks by the Host Uganda Remarks by Tanzania Remarks by FAO Remarks by Executive Secretary – LVFO
09.30-11.00	Review of National Reports
11.00–11.30	**Tea**
11.30– 13.00	Incorporation of National inputs into Draft RPOA-Capacity
13.00–14.00	**Lunch**
14.00–16.00	Incorporation of National inputs into Draft RPOA-Capacity
16.00–16.30	**Tea**
17.00–18.00	Incorporation of National inputs into Draft RPOA-Capacity
18.00	End of Day 1
	7 November 2006
09.30–11.00	Incorporation of National inputs into Draft RPOA-Capacity
11.00–11.30	**Tea**
11.30–13.00	Incorporation of National inputs into Draft RPOA-Capacity
13.00–14.00	**Lunch**
14.00–16.00	Preparation for the Regional Stakeholders' Workshop
16.00–16.30	**Tea**
16.30–17.00	Preparation for the Regional Stakeholders' Workshop
18.00	**Closure of the meeting**

ANNEX D2

List of participants

KENYA

Johnson W. KARIUKI
Assistant Director of Fisheries
Fisheries Department
PO Box 58187-00200
Nairobi, Kenya
Tel.: 005 20 3742320/49/3743579
Fax: 005 20 3744530/3743699
Mobile: 005 733 816122
E-mail: jowakariuki@yahoo.com

UGANDA

Joyce NYEKO IKWAPUT (Mrs)
Senior Fisheries Officer
RTF for RPOA Secretary
Fisheries Department
PO Box 4
Entebbe, Uganda
Tel.: 006-41 320563/322026/322027
Fax: 006 41 320496
Mobile: 006 772482599
E-mail: fishery_department@yahoo.com;
joyikwaput@hotmail.com

Levi MUHOOZI
Senior Research Officer
National Fisheries Resources Research Institute
(NAFIRRI)
PO Box 343
Jinja, Uganda
Tel.: 006 43 122 828/120484
Fax: 006 43 120192
Mobile: 006 772 471 930
E-mail: muhoozi@firi.go.ug;
muhoozi@yahoo.com

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Angelous T. MAHATANE
Principal Fisheries Officer
Fisheries Division
PO Box 226
Mwanza, Tanzania
Tel.: 007 28 2503314
Fax: 007 28 2503314
Mobile: 007 717 014082
E-mail: mahatane_tisha@yahoo.fr

FAO

Rebecca METZNER (Ms)
FAO
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
00153 Rome, Italy
Tel.: +39 06 5705 6718
Fax: +39 06 5705 6500
Mobile: +39 3479211 269
E-mail: rebecca.metzner@fao.org

George W. SSENTONGO
FAO Fisheries Consultant
c/o Old Mutual Centre
J. Moyo Ave/Third Street,
PO Box 3730
Harare, Zimbabwe
Tel.: +263 4 791407
Fax: +263 4 700 724
Mobile: +269 91 268 380
E-mail: george.ssentongo@fao.org
ssentongo2005@yahoo.co.uk

LVFO SECRETARIAT

R. OGUTU-OHWAYO
Deputy Executive Secretary
Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization
PO Box 1625
Jinja, Uganda
Tel.: 006 43 120205/6
Fax: 006 43 123123
Mobile: 006 772 421 094
E-mail: ogutu-ohwayo@lvfo.org
ohwayoogutu@yahoo.com

C.T. KIREMA-MUKASA (Mrs)
Senior Economist
Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization
PO Box 1625
Jinja, Uganda
Tel.: 006 43 120205/6
Fax: 006 43 123123
Mobile: 006 752 615 262
E-mail: mukasa@lvfo.org

John PURVIS
Fisheries Manager
Lake Victoria Fisheries Organisation
PO Box 1625
Jinja, Uganda
Tel.: 006 43 120205/6
Fax: 006 43 123123
Mobile: 006 782 490138
E-mail: johnpurvis@lvfo.org

Ferry BALIRWA (Ms)
Secretary (ES), LVFO
PO Box 1625
Jinja, Uganda
Tel.: 006 43 120205/6
Fax: 006 43 123123
Mobile: 006 772 353322
E-mail: ferry@lvfo.org

Jessica AKISA (Ms)
Secretary (DES), LVFO
PO Box 1625
Jinja, Uganda
Tel.: 006 43 120205/6
Fax: 006 43 123123
Mobile: 006 752 2527613
E-mail: jessica@lvfo.org

ANNEX D3

LAKE VICTORIA FISHERIES ORGANIZATION

DRAFT

LVFO REGIONAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF FISHING CAPACITY IN LAKE VICTORIA AND ITS BASIN

Colline Hotel, Mukono, 8 November 2006

By

LVFO in collaboration with FAO [Regional Task Force]

CONTENTS

I. PREAMBLE 29

II. DEFINITIONS 30

III. BACKGROUND 31

IV. NATURE AND SCOPE OF THE RPOA-CAPACITY 32

V. VISION, MISSION AND STRATEGY OF RPOA-CAPACITY 32

VI. PRINCIPLES AND PROCESS 32

VII. CURRENT EFFORTS TO MANAGE FISHING CAPACITY 33

VIII. PURPOSE AND OVERALL OBJECTIVE 33

IX. STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS 34

X. SPECIFIC ACTIONS 34

XI. IMPLEMENTATION OF RPOA-CAPACITY 38

I. PREAMBLE

1. **The Parties** to this Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) on Management of Fishing Capacity on Lake Victoria are: the Governments of the Republic of Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and the Republic of Uganda which are the Partner States of the East African Community (EAC) and the Contracting Parties of the Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization (LVFO) hereinafter referred to as the Partner States and Contracting Parties;

2. **Aware** that the Partner States have a shared heritage and common interests in the health of Lake Victoria and ensure proper management and sustainability of its living resources for the benefit of present and future generations with consideration for lake dependent communities;

3. **Recognizing** that the EAC Treaty obliges the Partner States to cooperate in the management of natural resources which include the Lake Victoria fisheries in a sustainable manner;

4. **Noting** that the Partner States have, through the EAC, designated the Lake Victoria basin as an economic growth zone;

5. **Aware** that LVFO is obliged to collaborate with Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC) and other institutions of the EAC in the management of the Lake Victoria basin;

6. **Recognizing** the efforts made by the Partner States to strengthen regional cooperation by signing the Convention for the establishment of the Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization on 30th June 1994 in Kisumu, Kenya to jointly manage the living resources of Lake Victoria;

7. **Acknowledging** that the Protocol for Sustainable Development of the Lake Victoria Basin states that the development and management of the fisheries resources shall be according to the Convention for the establishment of the LVFO;

8. **Aware** that the Partner States are committed to implementing the relevant provisions of the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) and associated Technical Guidelines;

9. **Considering** that the LVFO has developed and adopted a Strategic Vision for the management of fisheries resources of Lake Victoria;

10. **Aware** that the Partner States have adopted and are implementing a Fisheries Management Plan for Lake Victoria with the participation of stakeholders through a co-management approach;

11. **Noting** that the Partner States have adopted and are implementing a Regional Plan of Action to prevent, deter, and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing on Lake Victoria and its Basin;

12. **Noting** that Lake Victoria has important fisheries, with three major commercial fish species, namely, Nile perch (*Lates niloticus),* Nile Tilapia *(Oreochromis niloticus)* and Dagaa/Omena/Mukene *(Rastrineobola argentea)* which are vital to the economies of the Partner States;

13. **Recognizing** that the quantity, quality, and value of fish catches from Lake Victoria increased in the 1980s following the establishment of Nile perch, and entry into the international market and that there is a need to sustain these benefits;

14. **Aware** that fishing efforts increased in response to the explosion of the Nile perch fishery and increased demand;

15. **Concerned that** the catch rates and size of Nile perch landed, are showing declining trends;

16. **Noting** that the catches of *Rastrineobola argentea* and other species, especially Haplochromines, are increasing;

17. **Aware** of the relative stability of the Nile tilapia fishery and the contribution of Nile Tilapia to local food security;

18. **Committed** to the efforts made by Partner States to harmonize and implement fisheries policies, legislation, and management decisions made by the LVFO Council of Ministers;

19. **Recognizing** that actions taken in any portion of Lake Victoria within the territorial limits of one of the Partner States, impacts on portions of the Lake within other Partner States;

20. **Noting** that the Frame Survey results of 2000, 2002, 2004 and 2006 show that the number of fishermen, fishing crafts, and fishing gear on the lake have increased, suggesting increases in fishing capacity;

21. **Recognizing** the value of accurate data and information to guide management of the fisheries and living resources of the Lake;

22. **Noting** the need to determine the desired levels of capacity for individual commercial fish species of Lake Victoria;

23. **Aware** that lack of capacity management can lead to increasing fishing effort and result in overfishing, overcapacity, and depletion of commercial fish species and decline of biodiversity;

24. **Noting** that overcapacity leads to reduced returns on investment and a decline in the quality of life of fishers;

25. **Desirous** to prevent overcapacity and to bring existing capacity in line with existing stocks;

26. **Convinced** that management of fishing capacity contributes to sustainable fish stocks and ensures greater stock density, diversity, and optimum socio-economic benefits;

27. **Aware** that the Contracting Parties of the LVFO Convention, have agreed to develop, coordinate and implement a harmonized, unified and effective RPOA-Capacity;

28. **Acknowledging** that the implementation of RPOA-Fishing Capacity would contribute to reduction of IUU fishing and enhance implementation of the Regional Plan of Action to prevent, deter and eliminate, Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing (RPOA-IUU) on Lake Victoria;

29. **Reaffirming** that this RPOA-Capacity supports the IPOA-Fishing Capacity and the CCRF called for in the Declaration of Cancun; and

30. **Desiring** to conclude the RPOA-Capacity within the framework of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Now, therefore, the Partner States and Contracting Parties agree as follows:

II. DEFINITIONS

In this document on RPOA-Fishing Capacity the following terms are defined:

xx. **"Beach Management Unit**" means a fisheries community organization legally empowered for fisheries planning, management and development;

31. **"Capacity utilization**" means the degree to which a fishing unit is utilized under normal working conditions within a specified period of time;

32. **"Catch per unit effort"** means average catch by a fishing unit over a specified period of time;

33. "**Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries"** (CCRF) means the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries as adopted by the 28th Session of the FAO Conference on 31 October 1995;

34. "**Contracting Parties**" means the Governments of the Republic of Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and the Republic of Uganda;

35. "**Convention**" means the instrument signed by the Governments of the Republic of Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and the Republic of Uganda on 30th June 1994 in Kisumu, Kenya to manage the living resources of Lake Victoria;

36. "**Excess capacity**" means existence of unutilised, redundant fishing capacity;

xx. **"Fishery"** means

37. "**Fishing capacity**" means the sum total of fishing effort applied by all fishing units on a fishery within a period of time if fully utilised;

38. "**Fishing effort**" means a measure of application and efficiency of a fishing unit to catch fish;

39. "Fishing Power" means the method of propulsion;

xx" Fish Stock" means

40. "Fishing unit" means a defined single combination of the craft, crew, gear and fishing power.

41. "**IPOA-Capacity**" means the FAO International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity;

42. "**LVFO**" means the Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization;

43. "**RPOA-Capacity**" means the LVFO Regional Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity on Lake Victoria and its Basin;

Xx "RPOA-IUU" means

44. Overcapacity" means a situation whereby the current fishing effort is higher than required to ensure a target level of sustainable exploitation;

45. Overcapitalization" means the condition where the investment in a fishing unit is greater than that required to harvest a particular yield;

46. "**Partner States**" means the Republic of Kenya, United Republic of Tanzania and the Republic of Uganda; and

47. "**Target level**" means the optimum level of fishing effort that optimises economic returns from a fishery without compromising resource sustainability.

III. BACKGROUND

48. In the context of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) and its overall objective of sustainable fisheries, the issue of increasing fishing effort and overcapacity is of increasing concern. Overcapacity, if not timely managed, could contribute to overfishing, depletion of fish stocks and decline of socio-economic benefits.

49. The CCRF requires that States should take measures to prevent or eliminate overcapacity and to ensure that levels of fishing effort are commensurate with sustainable use of fishery resources.

50. In 1998 the Committee on Fisheries (COFI) adopted the International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity (IPOA-Capacity).

51. The IPOA-Capacity is elaborated within the framework of the CCRF as envisaged in Article 2 (d).

52. The IPOA-Fishing Capacity requires States and regional fisheries organisations to achieve equitable and transparent management of capacity not later than 2005. In pursuant to this the Partner States agreed to prepare a RPOA-Fishing Capacity for Lake Victoria.

53. The FAO and LVFO held a Regional Technical Workshop on Fishing Effort and Capacity on Lake Victoria in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania in December 2005. A Regional Taskforce (RTF) was formed to prepare the draft RPOA-Capacity. The RTF held its first meeting in Kisumu, Kenya from 11th to 12th April 2006, and subsequently in Bukoba, Tanzania on 1st and 2nd June 2006. The draft RPOA-Capacity was presented to the LVFO Executive Committee, reviewed and endorsed by the Policy Steering Committee and approved by the Council of Ministers.

IV. NATURE AND SCOPE OF THE RPOA-CAPACITY

54. This RPOA-Capacity is a further commitment of the Partner States to implement the CCRF and the IPOA-Capacity. Partner States shall apply this document consistently with measures adopted by the LVFO Council of Ministers.

55. This RPOA-Capacity constitutes an element of fishery conservation and sustainable management. The provisions of Article 3 of the CCRF apply to the interpretation and application of this RPOA-Capacity and its relationship with other international, regional and national instruments.

V. VISION, MISSION AND STRATEGY OF RPOA-CAPACITY

56. The **Vision** for the RPOA-Fishing Capacity is a sustainably exploited fishery accruing optimal socio-economic benefits;

57. The **Mission** is to manage fishing capacity so as to prevent, deter and eliminate overfishing on Lake Victoria;

58. The **Strategy** for effecting the Vision and Mission is to set guidelines to determine and manage capacity at optimal levels for individual commercial species taking into consideration the endangered species.

VI. PRINCIPLES AND PROCESS

59. The management of fishing capacity will be based on the principles of participation, phased implementation, holistic approach, conservation, priority, new technologies, mobility and transparency in accordance with the CCRF.

60. Participation: The RPOA-Fishing Capacity shall be implemented by Partner States directly, through the LVFO Institutions at grassroots, local governments, national, and regional levels, and in collaboration with other stakeholders. The successful implementation of the RPOA-Fishing Capacity relies on consultation, cooperation as well as on close and effective coordination.

61. Phased Implementation: The management of fishing capacity on the basis of national and regional plans shall be achieved through assessment and diagnosis of the resource base, development and adoption of management measures and periodic monitoring and adjustment of adopted measures.

62. Holistic Approach: The management of fishing capacity should consider factors affecting capacity and the fishery at both national and regional level as well as the health of the lake's catchment and its ecosystem.

63. Conservation: The management of fishing capacity will be designed to promote conservation and sustainable use of fisheries resources, protection of the biodiversity, critical habitats, and the environment of Lake Victoria consistent with the precautionary approach and other international, regional and national obligations. Capacity management policies and measures will be designed and implemented both to encourage the minimization of by-catch, waste, catching of immature fish and reduction of post-harvest losses and to encourage selective and environmentally safe fishing practices.

64. Priority: Priority shall be given to management of fishing capacity of the commercial species, especially, Nile perch, Nile Tilapia, Dagaa and emerging fisheries such as Haplochromines.

65. New Technologies: The management of fishing capacity shall be designed so as to take into account the incorporation of environmentally sound and emerging technologies in all areas of capture fisheries and aquaculture. New fishing technologies shall be verified by research and approved by the LVFO before licensing by the relevant authority.

66. Mobility: The management of fishing capacity shall encourage efficient use of fishing capacity in areas where overcapacity does not exist. Where overcapacity exists encourage redistribution of fishing capacity

within national boundaries. Discourage unauthorized movement of fishers and their gears to different fishing grounds and encourage diversification of sources of livelihoods in the basin to reduce pressure on the fisheries.

67. Transparency: The RPOA-Capacity shall be implemented in a transparent, trustworthy, good governance, equity, peaceful settlement of disputes, good neighborliness, accountability, and gender considerations.

VII. CURRENT EFFORTS TO MANAGE FISHING CAPACITY

68. The Partner States through LVFO are currently implementing the following measures which contribute to management of fishing capacity:

a. Conducting stock assessment through trawl, gillnet and other surveys;
b. Assessing fishing effort through frame surveys and catch assessment surveys;
c. Implementing decisions adopted by the LVFO Council of Ministers;
d. Implementing the RPOA-IUU through Monitoring, Control, Surveillance and other measures;
e. Controlling access to the fishery through licensing of fishing crafts;
f. Controlling the size of Nile perch harvested to a slot size of 50 – 85 cm and Nile Tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) to fish of not less than 25 cm;
g. Setting a minimum mesh size of gillnet at 127 mm (5");
h. Considering suitable mesh sizes and fishing grounds for Dagaa;
i. Prohibiting the use of destructive fishing gears and methods including monofilament gillnets, beach seines, trawl nets, cast nets, beating water, and use of poisons;
j. Implementation of a closed season for Dagaa in the Kenyan part of Lake Victoria;
k. Setting up closed areas and seasons to protect breeding and nursery grounds, and biodiversity; and
l. Promoting co-management of the fisheries through Beach Management Units (BMUs).

69. Despite the above management measures, the number of fishers, fishing crafts and fishing gears have increased and optimal numbers need to be determined, agreed and managed.

VIII. PURPOSE AND OVERALL OBJECTIVE

70. The **Purpose** of RPOA-Capacity is to sustain the fisheries resource base for optimal economic growth, poverty reduction, food security, foreign exchange earnings, employment, and gender equity and improved standards of living among fisheries dependant communities.

71. The **Overall Objective** of RPOA-Capacity is to have an efficient, equitable and transparent system for management of fishing capacity on Lake Victoria for long-term sustainability of the fisheries resources.

72. The **Specific Objectives** of RPOA-Capacity are to:

a. Ensure that there is a clear policy and legal framework for management of fishing capacity;
b. Have information on the status of the fisheries resources and fishing capacity;
c. Explore economic incentives and develop alternative livelihoods options to reduce overcapacity;
d. Make information available to different stakeholders;
e. Promote stakeholder participation in capacity management in a co-management arrangement;
f. Manage and maintain optimum capacity at a level that does not compromise sustainability of the fisheries resource base;
g. Develop and implement species-specific strategies for management of capacity;
h. Improve human resource capacity for effective capacity management;
i. Improve infrastructure facilities for fishing capacity management;
j. Ensure there are institutions and institutional mechanisms at national and regional level for management of fishing capacity;
k. Collaborate and link with relevant international and regional bodies;
l. Ensure political commitment to RPOA-Capacity implementation;

m. Encourage mechanisms that address environmental issues impacting fisheries;
n. Improve the socio-economic welfare of the fisheries dependent communities through management of fishing capacity; and
o. Ensure sustainable funding of implementation of RPOA-Capacity.

IX. STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS

73. The Partner States shall implement the following interventions to meet the above objectives:

a. Develop a regional harmonized policy and legal framework on fishing capacity management that ensures equitable access and distribution of benefits that accrue from the fisheries;
b. Review, assess and monitor the fish stocks and fishing capacity;
c. Review economic and social incentives and livelihood strategies in fisheries sector;
d. Determine, set and manage optimal species–specific capacity levels;
e. Take immediate actions for specific fisheries requiring urgent remedial measures based on the assessments of the resource;
f. Collate, design, store, manage, repackage, disseminate and utilize information and databases;
g. Strengthen co-management institutions at all levels;
h. Develop sensitization and training programmes;
i. Acquire relevant infrastructure for assessment and management of fishing capacity;
j. Identify institutions and define clear institutional structures and processes for management of capacity at regional, national, local government and village levels;
k. Fulfill international obligations especially in relation to CCRF and IPOA-Capacity;
l. Sensitize the political leadership especially Members of Parliament (MPs) and Local Government Councilors on RPOA-Capacity;
m. Identify issues affecting fisheries and work with lead agencies and institutions to address them;
n. Identify and promote mechanisms that address socio-economic welfare of the fisherfolk; and
o. Develop and implement mechanisms for sustainable financing of fisheries activities.

X. SPECIFIC ACTIONS

74. Policy and Legal Framework

The Partner States through LVFO shall:

a. Review existing national policy and legal frameworks and develop a regional harmonised fisheries policy and legal framework on management of capacity;
b. Develop, implement, monitor, publicize and periodically review regional, national and district plans of action for managing fishing capacity, giving due consideration to small scale fishers;
c. Examine and streamline policy and legislation relating to licensing in relation to target species, type of fishing gear, type and size of fishing craft and any other component relating to capacity;
d. Develop and implement a mechanism to ensure equitable distribution of benefits accruing from fisheries;
e. Present policy and legal framework to Parliament for ratification;
f. Encourage member states to minimize changing fisheries policies with changing political regimes;
g. Promote affirmative action to mainstream gender issues; and
h. Ensure that there is equitable supply of fish products for exports and local consumption.

75. Information on Fisheries Resources

The Partner States through LVFO shall:

a. Ensure that Research Institutions, and Universities work with BMUs and other relevant stakeholders to undertake demand driven research relevant to the RPOA;
b. Categorize fishing units and quantify their components;
c. Update the inventory of existing fish species in Lake Victoria;
d. Carry out research on seasonal resource mobility (stock migration) and breeding patterns to guide establishment of closed seasons;

e. Determine the stocks of commercially important fish species, their composition, relative abundance and population structure and distribution by Limnological strata (or any other appropriate strata, e.g. district);
f. Determine fishable stocks and corresponding fishing effort especially the number, size and type of fishing gears, the number, type and size of fishing crafts, and the mode of craft propulsion;
g. Set up and support mechanisms for collecting, storing, packaging and disseminating information on fishing units and catch per unit effort, by different stakeholders, especially BMUs;
h. Identify indicators of fishing capacity;
i. Review and analyze existing information and data on fish stocks, and fishing effort and suggest relevant recommendations for management of capacity; and
j. Generate information and monitor the dynamics of commercial fisheries and the indicators of overcapacity.

76. Incentives in the Fishing Sector

The Partner States through LVFO shall:

a. Assess the factors which contribute to overcapacity including subsidies and incentives;
b. Progressively reduce and eliminate all factors, including subsidies and economic incentives which contribute, directly or indirectly, to overcapacity, taking into consideration special requirements of small-scale marginalized fishers;
c. Assess, develop and promote alternative livelihood options to reduce pressure on lake fisheries; and
d. Disseminate information on alternative livelihood options and build capacity of fisherfolk for uptake on new options.

77. Management of Fishing Capacity

The Partner States through LVFO shall:

a. Ensure that RPOA-IUU should be implemented and monitored;
b. Gazette fish landing sites;
c. Register fishers, fishing crafts and gear;
d. Develop measures to manage capacity using a participatory approach;
e. Where overcapacity exists, the Partner States initially limit capacity at present levels and then set out and implement plans for the progressive reduction of capacity;
f. Where under capacity exists, promote measures to optimize utilization;
g. Consolidate efforts in the implementation of the regional strategy on cross-border fishing;
h. Manage transfer of capacity between countries and within national jurisdictions across water bodies;
i. Strive to minimise cross border conflicts through demarcation of boundaries on water;
j. Put in place a mechanism for regulating manufacture, importation and marketing of fishing nets allowable for Lake Victoria;
k. Negotiate and agree on the distribution of fishing capacity at different levels of governance (from grassroots to regional level);
l. Deal with the problem of those states and districts (inter and intra) which do not fulfill their responsibilities under RPOA-Capacity;
m. Employ appropriate conflict resolution mechanisms;
n. Encourage member states to minimise changing fisheries policies with changing political regimes;
o. Put in place mechanisms at all levels to fight corruption and conflicts of interest in the process of implementing the RPOA-Capacity;
p. Examine and use all relevant fisheries management tools in the implementation of the RPOA-Capacity;
q. Promote the capture, documentation and use of indigenous knowledge in management of fishing effort and capacity;
r. Ensure that implementation of the RPOA-Capacity will include limitation of fishing access;
s. Ensure adequate participation of all stakeholders in Monitoring, Control and Surveillance;
t. Ensure that Capacity management includes incentive systems for promoting reduction of IUU fishing;
u. Strengthen MCS and encourage joint patrols with Security Agencies and Communities; and
v. Ensure that the fisheries legislation in the Partner States are amended to make trials speedy and conviction easier and have deterrent penalties.

78. Species specific capacity management measures

The Partner States through LVFO shall:

a. Implement and enforce the decisions made by the Council of Ministers;
b. Initially limit fishing effort on Nile perch at the Frame Survey 2006 levels;
c. Agree on and implement mesh size and fishing grounds for *Rastrineobola argentea* (Dagaa/Omena/Mukene); and
d. Apply the precautionary approach, using the best available information for Nile tilapia.

79. Information Exchange and Dissemination

The Partner States through LVFO shall:

a. Assess information needs of stakeholders for fishing capacity management;
b. Repackage and disseminate information on capacity to fishers and other stakeholders;
c. Disseminate information on viable alternative livelihoods to fishers;
d. Develop, maintain and manage appropriate and compatible national and regional databases on fishing capacity;
e. Exchange information on fishing crafts that do not comply with conservation and management measures adopted by LVFO;
f. The RPOA and CCRF should be translated into local languages (Kiswahili, Dholuo, Luganda);
g. Research findings related to RPOA-capacity should be verified, cleared, approved and adopted by LVFO Statutory organs; and
h. Ensure awareness creation for the stakeholders and the general public on policy, legal, conservation, resource sustainability and economic gains and environmental concerns.

80. Stakeholder Participation

The Partner States through LVFO shall:

a. Establish and build capacity of co-management institutions at different levels of governance including the participation of civil society and the private sector;
b. Support the effective participation of BMUs in determination and management of fishing capacity;
c. Review the BMU guidelines to strengthen their capacity in managing fishing effort; and
d. Clearly define roles of all stakeholders including the fish processing industries in the management of fishing capacity.

81. Human Resources Development

The Partner States through LVFO shall:

a. Build human resources capacity in fisheries management, research institutions and other stakeholders to determine, monitor and manage capacity;
b. Ensure sufficient personnel to address technical fisheries issues; and
c. Conduct awareness raising, sensitization and training programmes on capacity management.

82. Infrastructure Development

The Partner States through LVFO shall:

a. Develop infrastructure for collecting, analyzing and disseminating information;
b. Procure relevant office and field equipment for capacity management;
c. Encourage infrastructure development in fishing communities (e.g. rural electrification, solar, wind power, cold storage) as part of encouraging livelihood diversification;
d. Promote establishment of educational, health and sanitary facilities at beaches.

83. Institutions and Institutional Processes

The Partner States through LVFO shall:

a. Identify key players and determine their roles in the management of fishing capacity; and
b. Develop and strengthen linkages within and between LVFO Institutions, relevant Ministries, Local Governments, Private Sector, Civil Society and development partners to address fishing capacity and related externalities.

84. Regional and International Collaboration

The Partner States through LVFO shall:

a. Participate in international agreements which relate to the management of fishing capacity;
b. Promote technical cooperation to implement the RPOA-Capacity;
c. Improve co-operation in collection and exchange of information regarding fishing capacity management among regional and international fisheries organizations; and
d. Regularly review information on implementation of RPOA-Capacity and inform EAC, FAO, the relevant Regional Institutions and the Development Partners of Lake Victoria.

85. Political Issues

The Partner States through LVFO shall:

a. Create channels for sensitizing the MPs and Councilors on their roles for effective participation in the management of the Lake; and
b. Promote political commitment, goodwill and positive intervention at all levels for successful implementation of RPOA-Capacity.

86. Environmental and Ecosystem Issues

Partner States through LVFO shall:

a. Encourage aquaculture of bait fish to reduce the catch of wild immature fish;
b. Mitigate the impact of boat building industry and fish smoking on the forests including enhancement of afforestation programmes;
c. Recognise the Impacts of external environmental issues on fisheries, e.g. water abstraction, increasing population in the catchment, and encourage appropriate authorities to address them e.g. Mbita Causeway which interferes with limnology in the Nyanza Gulf;
d. Identify, demarcate and conserve wetlands, buffer zones and breeding grounds;
e. Promote the conservation of the Lake Victoria ecosystem;
f. Promote linkages and cross-references between fisheries and environmental laws;
g. Understand and manage the impacts of declining water levels on fisheries and the ecosystem of the lake;
h. Encourage relevant authorities to address the poor land use practices in the Lake Victoria basin;
i. Encourage urban authorities and lake side settlements to address and enforce uncontrolled domestic, municipal and industrial wastes;
j. Discourage use and disposal of plastic materials around the lake in fishing; and
k. Consider the inclusion of other Lake Victoria basin states (Rwanda and Burundi) in the management of RPOA-Capacity.

87. Financing Capacity Management

Partner States through LVFO shall:

a. Seek and ensure sustainable financing mechanisms (e.g. cost recovery from processors, fish dealers and fishers in form of user fee, levies, royalties etc.), to support fisheries management, research and related environmental concerns;

b. Encourage Donors to channel their interventions for BMUs through LVFO institutions to achieve intended objectives;
c. Encourage lobbying for better fisheries sector budgets (Development Partners and stakeholders) for purposes of implementing the RPOA-Capacity; and

88. Socio-economic Concerns

Partner States through LVFO shall:

a. Streamline marketing channels that reduce exploitation of fishers;
b. Enforce child labour laws in fisheries;
c. Promote credit facilities and encourage fishers to have a saving culture;
d. Encourage institutional collaboration and linkages to address socio-economic issues including the existing provisions under the EAC Treaty;
e. Mainstream control of HIV/AIDS and other diseases such as malaria, TB and Bilharzia;
f. Encourage and support the actions of Inter-state security committee and national law enforcement agencies to address the issue of piracy and security of fishers on the lake; and
g. Promote mechanisms that address poverty alleviation among fishing communities.

XI. IMPLEMENTATION OF RPOA-CAPACITY

89. The RPOA-Capacity shall be implemented according to the LVFO institutional structure and mechanisms, ranging from the grassroots, local government, national and regional levels within the co-management framework

90. The Departments/Divisions responsible for fisheries management will take charge of policy and fisheries management related issues. The fisheries research institutions will be responsible for the collection and provision of information relevant to the management of fishing capacity. Different stakeholders especially the industrial fish processors and BMUs will be involved in activities.

91. The LVFO Secretariat shall coordinate, monitor and evaluate implementation of the RPOA-Capacity.

92. The LVFO Secretariat shall ensure that the above activities are included in the Fisheries Management Plan for Lake Victoria.

93. The Partner States through the LVFO shall seek financial, technical and other assistance from development partners to implement the RPOA-Capacity.

APPENDIX E

Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization
Report of the Fourth Meeting of the Regional Taskforce to finalize the development of the RPOA-Capacity on Lake Victoria and its Basin
Colline Hotel, Mukono, Uganda, 9–10 November 2006

1. OPENING

The Fourth Meeting of the Regional Task Force (RTF) on the development of the Regional Plan of Action on Management of Fishing Capacity (RPOA-Capacity) on Lake Victoria and its basin was held from 9 to 10 November 2006 at Colline Hotel, Mukono, Uganda. The purpose of the meeting was to incorporate outputs of the Regional Stakeholders' Workshop held on 8 November 2006 in Mukono, Uganda in the Draft RPOA-Fishing Capacity and finalize the draft. The meeting was opened by Dr R. Ogutu-Ohwayo, the Deputy Executive Secretary (DES) of LVFO, and chaired by Mr Johnson Wainaina Kariuki, the Chairperson of the RTF. The meeting started with prayers led by Dr Levi Muhoozi, from NAFIRRI and Chair of Catch Assessment RWG, and was attended by the members of the RTF from Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, Dr Rebecca Metzner and Mr George Ssentongo from FAO Rome, the IFMP LTTA Fisheries Management and the LVFO Secretariat Staff. The list of participants is shown in Annex E2.

1.1 Adoption of the Agenda and Programme

The agenda and programme were adopted with amendments as shown in Annex E1.

1.2 Remarks from the Chairman

The Chairman welcomed the members to the meeting and said that the purpose of the meetings was to incorporate the output of the workshop, edit and finalize the Draft RPOA-Capacity document. He wished them a good meeting.

2. INCORPORATING OUTPUTS OF THE REGIONAL STAKEHOLDERS' WORKSHOP REPORTS

The meeting deliberated on the methodology to use in working on the document and agreed as follows: (a) Incorporate the outputs of the Regional Stakeholders' Workshop; (b) review, adjust, edit and format the document. Major adjustments made in various areas are shown in *italics.*

2.1 Preamble

1) The preamble was reviewed and adjusted as contained in the Final Draft RPOA document.

2.2 Definitions

1) Artisanal was not defined as proposed because it is not used in the RPOA-Capacity document and FAO recommend the use of small-scale is more appropriate since most fisheries are commercial whether small or big.
2) Stakeholders was defined as all individuals, BMUs, fish processing industries, public and private institutions, organizations, agencies, civil society and all others interested in, benefiting from or impacting on the fisheries of Lake Victoria.
3) RPOA-Fishing Capacity was changed to RPOA-Capacity in conformity to IPOA.

2.3 Background

Par. 53 – amended as follows: The draft RPOA-Capacity was presented to the LVFO Council of Ministers who directed that it is presented to the national and regional consultative workshops and comments were incorporated;

2.4 Vision

The vision is sustainably exploited fisheries accruing optimal socio-economic benefits.

2.5 Principles

Par. 60: Participation –
The RPOA-Capacity shall be implemented by Partner States directly through the LVFO Institutions at grassroots (especially BMUs) local governments, national and regional levels, and in collaboration with other stakeholders. The successful implementation of the RPOA-Capacity relies on consultation, cooperation as well as on close and effective coordination.

2.6 Current efforts to manage fishing capacity

1) **Par. 68**
   a) Assessing and monitoring the fish stocks through acoustic trawl gillnet and other surveys
   b) Assessing the nature and magnitude of fishing effort through frame survey
   c) Monitoring commercial fisheries through catch assessment surveys
   d) Controlling access to the fishery through registration and licensing of fishing crafts and fishers
   e) Prohibiting the use of destructive fishing gears and methods including monofilament gillnets beach seines, trawl nets, cast nets, beating/splashing water and use of poisons
   f) Setting up closed areas and seasons to protect breeding and nursery grounds, pathways for migratory fishers, and biodiversity
   g) Promoting co-management of the fisheries through formation of BMUs and involvement of other stakeholders.

2) Par. 69: – Despite the above management measures, the number of fishers, fishing crafts and fishing gears have increased and optimal numbers of fishers, fishing crafts and fishing gears need to be determined, agreed and managed.

2.7 Strategic interventions

1) **Par. 73.**
   a) Develop sensitization education and training programmes.

2.8 Specific actions

1) **Par. 74 – Policy and legal framework**
   a) Review existing national policy and legal frameworks, develop and present a regional harmonized policy and legal frameworks on the management of capacity to the respective National Parliaments for ratification.
   b) Encourage member states to minimize changing fisheries policies outside agreed RPOA requirements.

2) **Par. 75 – Information on fisheries resources**
   a) Ensure that institutions doing research undertake demand driven research relevant to the RPOA and should work with BMUs and other relevant stakeholders.

b) Carry out research on seasonal resource mobility (stock migration) and breeding patterns in order to guide establishment of closed areas and closed season.

c) Set up and support mechanisms for collecting, processing, storing and retrieving, packaging and disseminating information relevant to the RPOA-Capacity by different stakeholders, especially BMUs.

d) Generate information and monitor the dynamics of commercial fisheries and the indicators of Capacity.

e) Explore the use of ICTs and in data and information communication to speed up development among communities.

f) Monitor the socio-economic impacts of Capacity related interventions.

3) **Par. 76 – Incentives in the fishing sector**

a) Assess, develop and promote alternative livelihood options including aquaculture and build capacity of fisherfolk for uptake on new options to reduce pressure on lake fisheries.

b) Promote fish processing for value-added products and maximize benefits.

4) **Par. 77 – Management of fishing capacity**

a) Assess and manage the fisheries using the Fisheries Management Decision Support Tools.

b) Develop mechanisms to address non-compliance with the RPOA-Capacity by Partner States.

5) **Par. 78 – Species specific capacity management measures**

a) Initially, limit fishing effort on Nile perch at the Frame Survey 2006 levels as a precautionary measure.

6) **Par. 82 - Infrastructure**

a) Provision of safe water and sanitary facilities in fishing communities.

7) **Par. 86 - Environmental and ecosystem issues**

a) Promote culture of bait fish to reduce catch of wild immature fish.

b) Encourage relevant authorities to undertake seismological studies to understand whether there is loss of water through underground seepage.

8) Par. 87 - Financing capacity management

a) Establish Fish levy Trust Funds (e.g. Cost recovery from dealers and fishers in form of user fee levies, royalties etc.).

b) Seek sustainable financing mechanism to support fisheries management research and related environmental concerns.

c) Lobby for better fisheries sector budgets for implementing the RPOA-Capacity.

d) Encourage Local Authorities to set up plough back arrangements for infrastructure development.

e) Encourage Members of Parliament to consider using Constituency Development Funds for Infrastructure development in fishing communities.

2.9 Implementation and *monitoring* of the RPOA-Capacity

1) **Par. 90** The fisheries authorities will be the lead institutions in policy and fisheries management related issues.

2) **Par. 91** The fisheries research institutions will take the lead in the collection and provision of information for the management of fishing capacity.

3) **Par. 92** Stakeholders in the Lake Victoria fisheries will be involved in the implementation of RPOA-Capacity.

4) **Par. 93** – Civil Society Organizations will be involved in the monitoring of the implementation of the RPOA-Capacity.

5) **Par. 94** - The LVFO Secretariat shall coordinate the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the RPOA-Capacity.

6) **Par. 95** The Partner States through the LVFO shall ensure that the above activities are included in the Fisheries Management Plan for Lake Victoria.

7) **Par. 96** The Partner States through the LVFO shall seek financial, technical and other assistance from the Development Partners and other resources to implement the RPOA.

3. FORMATTING THE RPOA-CAPACITY DOCUMENT

The RPOA-Capacity document was reorganized and formatted as follows:

i) Preamble

ii) Definitions

iii) Background

iv) Nature and scope of the RPOA-Capacity

v) Vision, mission and strategy of RPOA-Capacity

vi) Principles and processes

vii) Current Efforts to manage fishing capacity

viii) Purpose and overall objectives

ix) Strategic interventions

x) Specific actions:
- Policy and legal
- Institutions and institutional processes
- Regional and international collaboration
- Political Issues
- Stakeholder participation
- Financing capacity management
- Information on fisheries
- Management of fishing capacity
- Incentives in the fishing industry
- Socio-economic concerns
- Human resource development
- Infrastructure development
- Environmental and ecosystem issues
- Implementation and monitoring of the RPOA-Capacity

4. WAY FORWARD

The meeting agreed that:

1) The RTF Members may continue to look at the draft and if there are glaring omissions and editorial concerns, comments should be forwarded to the RTF Chair through the LVFO Secretariat.

2) An Implementation Plan and a funding mechanism are developed to ensure that the objectives of RPOA-Capacity are realized.

5. CLOSING

The Chairman appreciated the support and commitment reflected by all the participants during the meetings and workshops for the development of the RPOA-Capacity for Lake Victoria. It is my humble prayer that the Draft RPOA-Capacity document shall sail through all the LVFO Statutory Organs for adoption and approval for implementation. He thanked all those people who participated in the processes and in particular Dr Rebecca Metzner and Mr George Ssentongo of FAO for their personal participation and soliciting for funds which ensured successful completion of this process. He also appreciated the coordinating role provided by the LVFO Secretariat Staff and more so Dr Richard Ogutu-Ohwayo who personally has participated in the meetings and workshops as a technical advisor.

Having done all this work, it would be important that the LVFO Secretariat develop a mechanism to lobby for funds from development partners to ensure that RPOA-Capacity is implemented.

6. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

The Report of the Fourth Meeting of the Regional Taskforce to finalize the development of the Regional Plan of Action on Management of Fishing Capacity (RPOA-Capacity) on Lake Victoria and its basin, was adopted at Colline Hotel, Mukono, Uganda on 8 November 2006.

For Kenya .....
Mr Johnson Waianae Kariuki
Chairman, Regional Taskforce on RPOA-Capacity
Fisheries Department
PO Box 58187-00200 Nairobi, Kenya

For Uganda .....
Mrs. Joyce Ikwaput Nyeko
Secretary, Regional Taskforce on RPOA-Capacity
Fisheries Department,
PO Box 4 Entebbe, Uganda

For Tanzania .....
Mr Angelous Mahatane
Member, Regional Taskforce on RPOA-Capacity
Fisheries Division
PO Box 226 Mwanza, Tanzania

For LVFO Secretariat .....
Ms. C.T. Karma-Mukasa
Senior Economist/FRO
Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization
PO Box 1625, Jinja, Uganda

ANNEX E1

Agenda and programme

Regional Task Force Meeting to Finalise the Draft RPOA-Capacity for Lake Victoria
Colline Hotel, Mukono
9–10 November 2006

	9 November 2006
08.30–0900	**Registration**
0900–09.30	**Opening session** Remarks by the RTF Chairperson
09.30–11.00	Review of Proceedings of the Regional Stakeholders' Workshop
11.00–11.30	**Tea**
11.30–13.00	Incorporation of Regional outputs into Draft RPOA-Capacity
13.00–14.00	**Lunch**
14.00–16.00	Incorporation of Regional outputs into Draft RPOA-Capacity
16.00–16.30	**Tea**
17.00–18.00	Incorporation of Regional outputs into Draft RPOA-Capacity
1800	End of Day 1
	10 November 2006
09.30–11.00	Incorporation of Regional outputs into Draft RPOA-Capacity
11.00–11.30	**Tea**
11.30–13.00	Incorporation of Regional outputs into Draft RPOA-Capacity
13.00–14.00	**Lunch**
14.00–16.00	Editing, Organisation and Formatting the Draft RPOA-Capacity document
16.00–16.30	**Tea**
16.30–17.00	Editing, Organisation and Formatting the Draft RPOA-Capacity document
18.00	**Closure of the meeting**

ANNEX E2

List of participants

KENYA

Johnson W. KARIUKI
Assistant Director of Fisheries
Fisheries Department
P. O. Box 58187-00200
Nairobi, Kenya
Tel.: 005 20 3742320/49/3743579
Fax: 005 20 3744530/3743699
Mobile: 005 733 816122
E-mail: jowakariuki@yahoo.com

UGANDA

Joyce NYEKO IKWAPUT (Mrs)
Senior Fisheries Officer
RTF for RPOA Secretary
Fisheries Department
PO Box 4
Entebbe, Uganda
Tel.: 006- 41 320563/322026/322027
Fax : 006 41 320496
Mobile 006 772482599
E-mail: fishery_department@yahoo.com;
joyikwaput@hotmail.com

Levi MUHOOZI
Senior Research Officer
National Fisheries Resources Research Institute, (NAFIRRI)
PO Box 343
Jinja, Uganda
Tel.: 006 43 122 828/120484
Fax: 006 43 120192
Mobile: 006 772 471 930
E-mail: muhoozi@firi.go.ug
muhoozi@yahoo.com

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Angelous T. MAHATANE
Principal Fisheries Officer
Fisheries Division
PO Box 226
Mwanza, Tanzania.
Tel.: 007 28 2503314
Fax: 007 28 2503314
Mobile: 007 717 014082
E-mail: mahatane_tisha@yahoo.fr

LVFO SECRETARIAT

R. OGUTU-OHWAYO
Deputy Executive Secretary
Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization
PO Box 1625
Jinja, Uganda
Tel.: 006 43 120205/6
Fax: 006 43 123123
Mobile: 006 772 421 094
E-mail: ogutu-ohwayo@lvfo.org
ohwayoogutu@yahoo.com

C.T. KIREMA-MUKASA (Mrs)
Senior Economist
Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization
PO Box 1625
Jinja, Uganda
Tel.: 006 43 120205/6
Fax: 006 43 123123
Mobile: 006 752 615 262
E-mail: mukasa@lvfo.org

John PURVIS
Fisheries Manager
Lake Victoria Fisheries Organisation
POBox 1625
Jinja, Uganda
Tel.: 006 43 120205/6
Fax: 006 43 123123
Mobile: 006 782 490138
E-mail: johnpurvis@lvfo.org

Ferry BALIRWA (Ms)
Secretary (ES), LVFO
PO Box 1625
Jinja, Uganda
Tel.: 006 43 120205/6
Fax: 006 43 123123
Mobile: 006 772 353322
E-mail: ferry@lvfo.org

Jessica AKISA (Ms)
Secretary (DES), LVFO
PO Box 1625
Jinja, Uganda
Tel.: 006 43 120205/6
Fax: 006 43 123123
Mobile: 006 752 2527613
E-mail: jessica@lvfo.org

FAO

Rebecca METZNER (Ms)
FAO
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
00153 Rome, Italy
Tel.: +39 06 5705 6718
Fax: +39 06 5705 6500
Mobile: +39 347 9211 269
E-mail: rebecca.metzner@fao.org

George W. SSENTONGO
FAO Fisheries Consultant
c/o Old Mutual Centre
J. Moyo Ave/Third Street
PO Box 3730
Harare, Zimbabwe
Tel.: +263 4 791407
Fax: +263 4 700 724
Mobile: +269 91 268 380
E-mail: george.ssentongo@fao.org
ssentongo2005@yahoo.co.uk

APPENDIX F

Draft LVFO Regional Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity on Lake Victoria and its Basin
Colline Hotel
Mukono, Uganda
at 10 November 2006

by

LVFO REGIONAL TASKFORCE IN COLLABORATION WITH FAO

CONTENTS

PREAMBLE 48

I. DEFINITIONS 49

II. BACKGROUND 50

III. NATURE AND SCOPE OF THE RPOA-CAPACITY 50

IV. VISION, MISSION AND STRATEGY OF RPOA–CAPACITY 50

V. PRINCIPLES AND PROCESS 51

VI. CURRENT EFFORTS TO MANAGE FISHING CAPACITY 51

VII. PURPOSE AND OVERALL OBJECTIVE 52

VIII. STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS 53

IX. SPECIFIC ACTIONS 53

X. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING OF THE RPOA-CAPACITY 57

PREAMBLE

The Parties to this Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) on the Management of Fishing Capacity on Lake Victoria and its Basin are: the Governments of the Republic of Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and the Republic of Uganda which are the Contracting Parties of the Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization (LVFO) and the Partner States of the East African Community (EAC), hereinafter referred to as the Partner States;

Appreciating the efforts made by the Partner States to strengthen regional cooperation by signing the Convention for the establishment of the Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization on 30th June 1994 in Kisumu, Kenya to jointly manage the living resources of Lake Victoria;

Recognizing the efforts already made by the Partner States of Lake Victoria to strengthen regional cooperation in the spirit of the EA Community Treaty signed in Arusha on the 30th November 1999;

Appreciating that Lake Victoria is a shared heritage and the EAC Treaty obliges the Partner States to cooperate in the management of natural resources which include the Lake Victoria fisheries in a sustainable manner for the benefit of present and future generations;

Noting that the Partner States have, through the EAC, designated the Lake Victoria basin as an economic growth zone, and formed a Lake Victoria Basin Commission;

Being Aware that LVFO is obliged to collaborate with Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC) and other institutions of the EAC in the management of the Lake Victoria basin;

Acknowledging that the Protocol for Sustainable Development of the Lake Victoria Basin states that the development and management of the fisheries resources shall be as stipulated in the Convention for the establishment of the LVFO;

Recalling that the Partner States are committed to implementing the relevant provisions of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) and the associated Technical Guidelines;

Recognizing that the LVFO has developed, adopted and is implementing a Strategic Vision, a Fisheries Management Plan and the Regional Plan of Action to prevent, deter and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing for Lake Victoria and its Basin;

Acknowledging that Lake Victoria has important fisheries which are vital to the economies of the Partner States and activities undertaken in any part of Lake Victoria and its basin have impacts on the lake;

Noting that the fisheries Frame Survey results of 2000, 2002, 2004 and 2006 show that fishing effort measured by the number of fishing gears, fishing crafts and fishermen on the lake have increased considerably;

Being Aware that lack of capacity management can lead to increasing fishing effort and result in overfishing and depletion of commercial fish species, decline of biodiversity, reduced returns on investment and a decline in the quality of life of fishers;

Convinced that management of fishing capacity contributes to sustainable fish stocks and increased social and economic benefits;

Accepting that the Catch Assessment Surveys indicate declines in Nile perch size and catches, increases in *Rastrineobola* and Haplochromines catches and relative stability of Nile Tilapia catches;

Noting the need to determine the desired levels of capacity for individual commercial fish species of Lake Victoria because the lake has finite fisheries resources;

Recognizing the value of accurate data and information to guide fisheries management and the need to take a precautionary approach in management in accordance with the CCRF based on best available information;

Being Aware that the Contracting Parties of the LVFO Convention, have agreed to develop, coordinate and implement a harmonized and effective RPOA-Capacity;

Reaffirming that this RPOA-Capacity supports the IPOA-Fishing Capacity; and

Desiring to conclude the development of the RPOA-Capacity, and implementing it within the framework of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Now, therefore, the Partner States and Contracting Parties agree as follows:

I. DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this RPOA-Capacity the terms below are defined as:

1. "**Beach Management Units (BMUs)**" means, an Organization of fisherfolk at the beach (boat crew, boat owners, managers, charters, fish processors, fish mongers, local gear makers or repairers and fishing equipment dealers) within a fishing community;

2. "**Capacity utilization**" means the degree to which a fishing unit is utilized under normal working conditions within a specified period of time;

3. "**Catch per unit effort**" means average catch by a fishing unit over a specified period of time;

4. "**Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries**" (CCRF) means the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries as adopted by the 28th Session of the FAO Conference on 31 October 1995;

5. "**Contracting Parties**" means the Governments of the Republic of Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and the Republic of Uganda;

6. "**Convention**" means the instrument for the establishment of the Lake Victoria Fisheries Organisation signed by the Governments of the Republic of Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and the Republic of Uganda on 30th June 1994 in Kisumu, Kenya to manage the living resources of Lake Victoria;

7. "**Excess capacity**" means existence of unutilised, redundant fishing capacity;

8. "**Fishing capacity**" means the sum total of fishing effort applied by all fishing units on a fishery within a period of time if fully utilised;

9. "**Fishing effort**" means a measure of application and efficiency of a fishing unit to catch fish;

10. "Fish Stock" means the abundance, distribution and composition of a fish species throughout its range in the lake.

11. "Fishing unit" means a defined single combination of the craft, crew, gear and means of propulsion;

12. "**IPOA-Capacity**" means the FAO International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity;

13. "**LVFO**" means the Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization;

14. "**RPOA-Capacity**" means the LVFO Regional Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity on Lake Victoria and its Basin;

15. "RPOA-IUU" means the Regional Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing;

16. "**Overcapacity**" means a situation whereby the current fishing effort is higher than required to ensure a target level of sustainable exploitation;

17. "**Partner States**" means the Republic of Kenya, United Republic of Tanzania and the Republic of Uganda;

18. "**Stakeholders**" means all individuals, BMUs, fish processing establishments, public and private institutions, organisations, agencies, civil society organisations and all others interested in, benefiting from or impacting on the fisheries of Lake Victoria;

19. "Target level" means the optimum level of fishing effort that optimises economic returns from a fishery without compromising resource sustainability.

II. BACKGROUND

20. In the context of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) and its overall objective of sustainable fisheries, the issue of increasing fishing effort and overcapacity is of increasing concern. Overcapacity, if not managed in a timely manner, could contribute to overfishing, depletion of fish stocks and decline of socio-economic benefits.

21. The CCRF requires that States should take measures to prevent or eliminate overcapacity and to ensure that levels of fishing effort are commensurate with sustainable use of fisheries resources.

22. In 1998 the Committee on Fisheries (COFI) adopted the International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity (IPOA-Capacity), which is elaborated within the framework of the CCRF.

23. The IPOA-Capacity requires States and regional fisheries organizations to achieve equitable and transparent management of capacity not later than 2005. In pursuant to this the Partner States agreed to prepare a RPOA-Capacity for Lake Victoria.

24. The FAO and LVFO held a Regional Technical Workshop on Fishing Effort and Capacity on Lake Victoria in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania in December 2005. A Regional Taskforce (RTF) was formed to prepare the draft RPOA-Capacity. The RTF held its first meeting in Kisumu, Kenya from 11th to 12th April 2006, and subsequently in Bukoba, Tanzania on 1st and 2nd June 2006. The draft RPOA-Capacity was presented to the LVFO Council of Ministers who directed it be presented to the national and regional stakeholders' consultative workshops, and the RTF incorporated comments from these workshops and prepared a final draft for submission to the LVFO Statutory Organs.

III. NATURE AND SCOPE OF THE RPOA-CAPACITY

25. This RPOA-Capacity is a further commitment of the Partner States to implement the CCRF and the IPOA-Capacity. Partner States shall apply this document consistently with measures adopted by the LVFO Council of Ministers.

26. This RPOA-Capacity constitutes an element of fisheries conservation and sustainable management. The provisions of Article 3 of the CCRF apply to the interpretation and application of this RPOA-Capacity and its relationship with other international, regional and national instruments.

IV. VISION, MISSION AND STRATEGY OF RPOA-CAPACITY

27. The **Vision** for the RPOA-Capacity is sustainably exploited fisheries accruing optimal socio-economic benefits.

28. The **Mission** is to manage fishing capacity so as to prevent, deter and eliminate overfishing on Lake Victoria.

29. The **Strategy** for effecting the Vision and Mission is to set guidelines to determine and manage capacity at optimal levels for individual commercial species taking into consideration the endangered species.

V. PRINCIPLES AND PROCESS

30. The management of fishing capacity will be based on the principles of participation, phased implementation, holistic approach, conservation, priority, new technologies, mobility, and transparency in accordance with the CCRF.

31. Participation: The RPOA-Capacity shall be implemented by Partner States directly, through the LVFO Institutions at grassroots (especially BMUs), local governments, national, and regional levels, and in collaboration with other stakeholders. The successful implementation of the RPOA-Capacity relies on consultation, cooperation and co-management as well as on close and effective coordination.

32. Phased Implementation: The management of fishing capacity on the basis of national and regional plans shall be achieved through assessment and diagnosis of the resource base, development and adoption of management measures and periodic monitoring and adjustment of adopted measures.

33. Holistic Approach: The management of fishing capacity should consider factors affecting capacity and fisheries at national and regional levels as well as the health of the lake's catchment and its ecosystem.

34. Conservation: The management of fishing capacity will be designed to promote conservation and sustainable use of fisheries resources, protection of the biodiversity, critical habitats, and the environment of Lake Victoria consistent with the precautionary approach and other international, regional and national obligations. Capacity management policies and measures will be designed and implemented both to encourage the minimization of by-catch, waste, catching of immature fish and reduction of post-harvest losses and to encourage selective and environmentally sound fishing practices.

35. Priority: Initially, priority shall be given to management of fishing capacity of the commercial species, especially, *Lates niloticus* (Nile perch), *Oreochromis niloticus* (Nile Tilapia), *Rastrineobola argentea* (Dagaa/Omena/Mukene) and the emerging fisheries such as Haplochromines.

36. New Technologies: The management of fishing capacity shall be designed so as to take into account the incorporation of environmentally sound and emerging technologies in all areas of capture fisheries and aquaculture. New fishing technologies shall be verified by research and approved by the LVFO before licensing by the relevant Authorities.

37. Mobility: The management of fishing capacity shall encourage efficient use of fishing capacity in areas where overcapacity does not exist. Where overcapacity exists encourage redistribution of fishing capacity within national boundaries. Discourage unauthorized movement of fishers and their gears to different fishing grounds and encourage diversification of sources of livelihoods in the basin to reduce pressure on the fisheries.

38. Transparency: The RPOA-Capacity shall be implemented in a transparent, accountable, and trustworthy manner.

39. All of the above principles and processes are intended to ensure good governance, equity, poverty focus, gender sensitivity, peaceful settlement of disputes, and good neighborliness at all levels.

VI. CURRENT EFFORTS TO MANAGE FISHING CAPACITY

40. The Partner States through LVFO are currently implementing the following measures which contribute to management of fishing capacity:

a. Implementing decisions adopted by the LVFO Council of Ministers, e.g. controlling access to the fishery through registration and licensing of fishing crafts and fishers; controlling the size of Nile perch harvested to a slot size of 50 – 85 cm and Nile Tilapia to fish of not less than 25 cm and setting a minimum mesh size of gillnet at 127 mm (5");
b. Implementing the RPOA-IUU through Monitoring, Control, Surveillance and other measures;
c. Promoting co-management of the fisheries through formation of Beach Management Units (BMUs) and involvement of other stakeholders;
d. Assessing and monitoring the fish stocks through acoustic, trawl, gillnet and other surveys;
e. Assessing the nature and magnitude of fishing effort through frame surveys;
f. Monitoring commercial fisheries through catch assessment surveys;
g. Considering suitable mesh sizes and fishing grounds for Dagaa;
h. Prohibiting the use of destructive fishing gears and methods including monofilament gillnets, beach seines, trawl nets, cast nets, beating/splashing water, and use of poisons;
i. Implementation of a closed season for Dagaa in the Kenyan part of Lake Victoria; and
j. Setting up closed areas and seasons to protect breeding and nursery grounds, pathways for migratory fishes, and biodiversity.

41. Despite the above management measures, the numbers of fishers, fishing crafts and fishing gears have increased and optimal numbers of fishers, fishing crafts and fishing gears need to be determined, agreed and managed.

VII. PURPOSE AND OVERALL OBJECTIVE

42. The **Purpose** of RPOA-Capacity is to sustain the fisheries resource base for optimal economic growth, poverty reduction, food security, foreign exchange earnings, employment, and gender equity and improved standards of living among fisheries dependant communities.

43. The **Overall Objective** of RPOA-Capacity is to have an efficient, equitable and transparent system for management of fishing capacity on Lake Victoria for long-term sustainability of the fisheries resources.

44. The **Specific Objectives** of RPOA-Capacity are to:

a. Ensure that there is a clear policy and legal framework for management of fishing capacity;
b. Ensure there are institutions and institutional mechanisms at national and regional level for management of fishing capacity;
c. Collaborate and link with relevant international and regional bodies;
d. Ensure political commitment to RPOA-Capacity implementation;
e. Promote stakeholder participation in capacity management in a co-management arrangement;
f. Ensure sustainable financing of implementation of RPOA-Capacity;
g. Have information on the status of the fisheries resources and fishing capacity;
h. Make information available to different stakeholders;
i. Manage and maintain optimum capacity at a level that does not compromise sustainability of the fisheries resource base;
j. Develop and implement species-specific strategies for management of capacity;
k. Improve the socio-economic welfare of the fisheries dependent communities through management of fishing capacity;
l. Explore economic incentives and develop alternative livelihoods options to reduce overcapacity;
m. Improve human resource capacity for effective capacity management;
n. Improve infrastructure facilities for fishing capacity management;
o. Encourage mechanisms that address environmental issues impacting fisheries.

VIII. STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS

46. The Partner States shall implement the following interventions to meet the above objectives:

a. Develop a regional harmonized policy and legal framework on fishing capacity management that ensures equitable access and distribution of benefits that accrue from the fisheries;
b. Identify institutions and define clear institutional structures and processes for management of capacity at regional, national, local government and village levels;
c. Fulfil international obligations especially in relation to CCRF and IPOA-Capacity;
d. Sensitize the political leadership especially Members of Parliament (MPs) and Local Government Councillors on RPOA-Capacity;
e. Strengthen co-management institutions at all levels;
f. Develop and implement mechanisms for sustainable financing of fisheries activities;
g. Review, assess and monitor the fish stocks and fishing capacity;
h. Collate, design, store, manage, repackage, disseminate and utilize information and databases;
i. Determine, set and manage optimal species–specific capacity levels;
j. Take immediate actions for specific fisheries requiring urgent remedial measures based on the assessments of the resource;
k. Review economic and social incentives and livelihood strategies in fisheries sector;
l. Identify and promote mechanisms that address socio-economic welfare of the fisherfolk;
m. Develop sensitization, education and training programmes;
n. Establish infrastructure facilities for fishing capacity management;
o. Identify environmental issues affecting fisheries and work with lead agencies and institutions to address them.

IX. SPECIFIC ACTIONS

47. Policy and Legal Framework

The Partner States through LVFO shall:

a. Review existing national policy and legal frameworks, develop and present a regional harmonized fisheries policy and legal framework on the management of capacity to the respective National Parliaments for ratification;
b. Develop, implement, monitor, publicize and periodically review regional, national and district plans of action for managing fishing capacity;
c. Examine and streamline policy and legislation relating to licensing in relation to target species, type of fishing gear, type and size of fishing craft and any other component relating to capacity;
d. Develop and implement a mechanism to ensure equitable distribution of benefits accruing from fisheries;
e. Encourage member states to minimize changing fisheries policies outside agreed RPOA-Capacity requirements;
f. Promote affirmative action to mainstream gender issues; and
g. Ensure that there is equitable supply of fish products for exports and local consumption.

48. Institutions and Institutional Processes

The Partner States through LVFO shall:

a. Identify key players and determine their roles in the management of fishing capacity; and
b. Develop and strengthen linkages within and between LVFO Institutions, relevant Ministries, Local Governments, Private Sector, Civil Society and Development Partners to address fishing capacity and related externalities.

49. Regional and International Collaboration

The Partner States through LVFO shall:

a. Participate in international agreements which relate to the management of fishing capacity;
b. Promote technical cooperation to implement the RPOA-Capacity;
c. Improve co-operation in collection and exchange of information regarding fishing capacity management among regional and international fisheries organizations; and
d. Regularly review information on implementation of RPOA-Capacity and inform EAC, FAO, the relevant Regional Institutions and the Development Partners of Lake Victoria.

50. Political Issues

The governments and Legislative Assemblies of Partner States through LVFO shall:

a. Create channels for sensitizing the MPs and Councillors on their roles for effective participation in the management of the Lake; and
b. Promote political commitment, goodwill and positive intervention at all levels for successful implementation of RPOA-Capacity.

51. Stakeholder Participation

The Partner States through LVFO shall:

a. Clearly define roles of all stakeholders in the management of fishing capacity;
b. Establish and build capacity of co-management institutions at different levels of governance including the participation of civil society and the private sector;
c. Support the effective participation of BMUs in determination and management of fishing capacity; and
d. Review the BMU guidelines to strengthen their capacity in managing fishing effort.

52. Financing Capacity Management

Partner States through LVFO shall:
a. Seek sustainable financing mechanisms to support fisheries management, research and related environmental concerns;
b. Establish Fish Levy Trust Funds (e.g. cost recovery from processors, fish dealers and fishers in form of user fee, levies, royalties etc.);
c. Encourage Donors to channel their interventions for BMUs through LVFO institutions to achieve intended objectives;
d. Lobby for better fisheries sector budgets for implementing the RPOA-Capacity;
e. Urge Members of Parliament to consider using Constituency Development Funds for infrastructural development in fishing communities; and
f. Call upon Local Authorities to set up plough back arrangements for infrastructure development e.g. constructing fish landing sites and fish markets.

53. Information on Fisheries Resources

The Partner States through LVFO shall:

a. Review and analyze existing information and data on fish stocks, and fishing effort and suggest relevant recommendations for management of capacity;
b. Update the inventory of existing fish species in Lake Victoria;
c. Ensure that Institutions doing research undertake demand driven research relevant to the RPOA and work with BMUs and other relevant stakeholders;

d. Categorize fishing units and quantify their components;
e. Carry out research on seasonal resource mobility (stock migration) and breeding patterns in order to guide establishment of closed seasons and areas;
f. Determine the stocks of commercially important fish species, their composition, relative abundance and population structure and distribution by Limnological strata (or any other appropriate strata, e.g. district);
g. Determine fishable stocks and corresponding fishing effort especially the number, size and type of fishing gears, the number, type and size of fishing crafts, and the mode of craft propulsion;
h. Generate information and monitor the dynamics of commercial fisheries and the indicators of Capacity;
i. Set up and support mechanisms for collecting, processing, storing, retrieving, packaging and disseminating information relevant to the RPOA-Capacity, by different stakeholders, especially BMUs;
j. Explore the use of ICTs in data and information communication to speed up development among communities; and
k. Monitor the socio-economic impacts of capacity-related interventions.

54. Information Exchange and Dissemination

The Partner States through LVFO shall:

a. Assess information needs of stakeholders for fishing capacity management;
b. Repackage and disseminate information on capacity to fishers and other stakeholders;
c. Disseminate information on viable alternative livelihoods to fishers;
d. Develop, maintain and manage appropriate and compatible national and regional databases on fishing capacity;
e. Exchange information on fishing crafts that do not comply with conservation and management measures adopted by LVFO;
f. The RPOA and CCRF should be translated into local languages (Kiswahili, Dholuo, Luganda);
g. Research findings related to RPOA-Capacity should be verified, cleared, approved and adopted by LVFO Statutory organs; and
h. Ensure awareness creation for the stakeholders and the general public on policy, legal, conservation, resource sustainability and economic gains and environmental concerns.

55. Management of Fishing Capacity

The Partner States through LVFO shall:

a. Ensure that RPOA-IUU is implemented and monitored;
b. Examine and use all relevant fisheries management tools in the implementation of the RPOA-Capacity;
c. Ensure that implementation of the RPOA-Capacity includes limitation of fishing access;
d. Gazette fish landing sites, and register fishers, fishing crafts and gear;
e. Develop measures to manage capacity using a participatory approach;
f. Assess and manage the fisheries using the Fisheries Management Decision Support Tool;
g. Where overcapacity exists, the Partner States initially limit capacity at present levels and then set out and implement plans for the progressive reduction of capacity;
h. Where under capacity exists, promote measures to optimize utilization;
i. Consolidate efforts in the implementation of the LVFO regional strategy on cross-border fishing;
j. Manage transfer of capacity between countries and within national jurisdictions across water bodies;
k. Strive to minimize cross border conflicts through demarcation of boundaries on water;
l. Put in place a mechanism for regulating manufacture, importation and marketing of fishing nets allowable for Lake Victoria;

m. Negotiate and agree on the distribution of fishing capacity at different levels of governance (from grassroots to regional level);
n. Take collective measures to ensure that Partners States and Local Authorities/Districts fulfil their responsibilities under the RPOA-Capacity;
o. Employ appropriate conflict resolution mechanisms;
p. Put in place mechanisms at all levels to fight corruption and conflicts of interest in the process of implementing the RPOA-Capacity;
q. Promote the capture, documentation and use of indigenous knowledge in management of fishing effort and capacity;
r. Ensure adequate participation of all stakeholders in Monitoring, Control and Surveillance;
s. Ensure that Capacity management includes incentive systems for promoting reduction of IUU fishing;
t. Strengthen MCS and encourage joint patrols with Security Agencies and Communities; and
u. Ensure that the fisheries legislation in the Partner States is amended to make trials speedy and conviction easier and have deterrent penalties.

56. Species-specific capacity management measures

The Partner States through LVFO shall:

a. Implement and enforce the decisions made by the Council of Ministers;
b. Initially limit fishing effort on Nile perch at the Frame Survey 2006 levels as a precautionary measure;
c. Agree on and implement mesh size and fishing grounds for *Rastrineobola argentea* (Dagaa/Omena/Mukene); and
d. Apply the precautionary approach, using the best available information for Nile tilapia.

57. Incentives in the Fishing Sector

The Partner States through LVFO shall:

a. Assess the factors which contribute to overcapacity including subsidies and incentives as a first step to progressively reducing and eliminating all factors, including subsidies and economic incentives which contribute, directly or indirectly, to overcapacity, taking into consideration special requirements of small-scale marginalized fishers;
b. Assess, develop and promote alternative livelihood options, including aquaculture, and build capacity of fisherfolk to adopt new options to reduce pressure on lake fisheries; and
c. Promote fish processing for value added fish products to maximize profits.

58. Socio-economic Concerns

Partner States through LVFO shall:

a. Streamline marketing channels that reduce exploitation of fishers;
b. Enforce child labour laws in fisheries;
c. Promote credit facilities and mobile banks and encourage fishers to have a saving culture;
d. Encourage institutional collaboration and linkages to address socio-economic issues including the existing provisions under the EAC Treaty;
e. Mainstream control of HIV/AIDS and other diseases such as malaria, TB and Bilharzia;
f. Encourage and support the actions of Inter-state security committee and national law enforcement agencies to address the issue of piracy and security of fishers on the lake; and
g. Promote mechanisms that address poverty alleviation among fishing communities.

59. Human Resources Development

The Partner States through LVFO shall:

a. Build human resources capacity in fisheries management, research institutions and other stakeholders to determine, monitor and manage capacity;
b. Ensure sufficient personnel to address technical fisheries issues; and
c. Conduct awareness raising, sensitization and training programmes on capacity management.

60. Infrastructure Development

The Partner States through LVFO shall:

a. Develop infrastructure for collecting, analyzing and disseminating information;
b. Procure relevant office and field equipment for capacity management;
c. Encourage infrastructure development in fishing communities (e.g. rural electrification, solar, wind power, cold storage) as part of encouraging diversification of livelihoods;
d. Promote establishment of educational, health and sanitary facilities at beaches.

61. Environmental and Ecosystem Issues

Partner States through LVFO shall:

a. Recognize the Impacts of external environmental issues on fisheries, e.g. water abstraction; increasing population in the catchment, and encourage appropriate authorities to address them;
b. Promote the conservation of the Lake Victoria ecosystem;
c. Promote culture of bait fish to reduce the catch of wild immature fish;
d. Identify, demarcate and conserve wetlands, buffer zones and breeding grounds;
e. Promote linkages and cross-references between fisheries and environmental laws;
f. Encourage relevant Authorities to mitigate the impact of boat building industry and fish smoking on the forests including enhancement of afforestation programmes;
g. Encourage relevant authorities to address the poor land use practices in the in the Lake Victoria basin;
h. Encourage urban authorities and lake side settlements to address and enforce uncontrolled domestic, municipal and industrial wastes;
i. Discourage use and disposal of plastic materials around the lake in fishing;
j. Understand and manage the impacts of declining water levels on fisheries and the ecosystem of the lake;
k. Encourage relevant authorities to undertake seismological studies to understand whether there is loss of water through underground seepage; and
l. Consider the inclusion of other Lake Victoria basin states (Rwanda and Burundi) in the management of RPOA-Capacity.

X. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING OF THE RPOA-CAPACITY

62. The RPOA-Capacity shall be implemented according to the LVFO institutional structure and mechanisms, ranging from the grassroots, local government, national and regional levels within the co-management framework.

63. The Fisheries Authorities will be the lead institutions in policy and fisheries management related issues.

64. The Fisheries Research Institutions will take the lead in the collection and provision of information for management of fishing capacity.

65. Stakeholders in the Lake Victoria fisheries will be involved in the implementation of the RPOA-Capacity.

66. Civil Society Organizations will be involved in the monitoring of the implementation of the RPOA-Capacity.

67. The LVFO Secretariat shall coordinate the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the RPOA-Capacity.

68. The Partner States through the LVFO shall ensure that the above activities are included in the Fisheries Management Plan for Lake Victoria.

69. The Partner States through the LVFO shall seek financial, technical and other assistance from Development Partners and other sources to implement the RPOA-Capacity.

The Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization (LVFO) and FAO National Stakeholders' Workshop on Fishing Effort and Capacity on Lake Victoria was held in Mukono, Republic of Uganda on 8 November 2006. The main objectives of the workshop were to share and include the national stakeholders' perspectives and concerns that had been provided by national stakeholders at national workshops in the respective Partner States regarding the draft Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization (LVFO) Regional Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity on Lake Victoria and its Basin (RPOA-Capacity). Group discussion led to collective agreement to commit to the draft RPOA-Capacity and to request that the LVFO adopt the draft RPOA-Capacity and forward it to the Council of Ministers of the LVFO for endorsement.

This document contains the report of the workshop, the reports of the Regional Task Force's meetings immediately prior to and following the Regional Stakeholders' Workshop and drafts of the RPOA-Capacity. This document and the actions adopted by the workshop participants serves as a basis for further work aimed at improving regional fisheries management of fishing capacity.

ISBN 978-92-5-106084-1 ISSN 2070-6987

9 789251 060841

TR/M/I0377E/1/10.08/1400